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FOR THE YEAR
1920

Bissextile, or Leap Year, and until July 4th the 144th Year of American Independence (A. M. 5920)

Specially Calculated for the Latitude and Longitude of the Carolinas

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The Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina USES AND ENDORSES Our Service



READ his letter reproduced below:

O. Max Gardner, President
S. S. Royster, Vice-President

George Blanton, Treasurer
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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

SHELBY, N. C.

October 16th, 1918

Atlantic Coast Realty Co.

Petersburg, Va.

Sirs:-

On yesterday your agents, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Ferrell, sold my farm near Shelby, and in this connection I am pleased to state that the sale was entirely satisfactory and more than equaled my expectations. I was particularly impressed with your business-like methods and preliminary advertising campaign previous to the sale. There was nothing sensational or exciting about your methods and the public was pleased with the manner in which the sale was handled. I unhesitatingly recommend your company as being absolutely reliable and thoroughly efficient in the line of work in which it is engaged.

Respectfully submitted,

O Max Gardner

OMG/M

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OFFICES: PETERSBURG, VA. and GREENVILLE, N. C.

References:—Any Bank in Petersburg, Virginia or Greenville, North Carolina

EL-REES-SO CIGAR

7c, 3 for 20c

JOHN T. REES

10c size, and 2 for 25c

Baby EL-REES-SO 5c

These Cigars are made from the best tobacco used in cigar manufacturing—producing mild, fragrant quality and a delightful, satisfying smoke.

Our own process of washing and thoroughly cleansing the leaf of all dirt and foreign matter makes it possible for the smoker to have an absolutely sanitary Cigar, free from dust and other disagreeable consequences which naturally follow an unclean product.

We are giving employment to 500 young men and women, all North Carolina people. Our factories are well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, the work rooms are pleasant and cheerful and a more intelligent and happy family of young people will be hard to find.

The out-put in 1914.....94,000

The out-put in 1918.....25,000,000

Estimated for 1919.....40,000,000

There's the Whole Story

EL-REES-SO CIGAR CO.

Manufacturers

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA



Old Buck Guano Richmond

Fertilizer of Excellent Quality

Old Buck Guano Company

INCORPORATED

Richmond, Virginia

Allied with F. S. Royster Guano Co.

TURNER'S CAROLINA ALMANAC

Edited by T. B. ELDRIDGE

Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY

12 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

In presenting Turner's Carolina Almanac for 1920, the publishers, in addition to supplying a public demand for a concise compilation of useful information, are engaged in perpetuating an ancient and honorable institution. Turner's Almanac has been a fireside companion in thousands of North Carolina homes for more than three-quarters of a century. Statesmen, philanthropists, scholars and humble citizens for several generations have learned to name the months in the year from studying the calendar pages in Turner's Almanac. Farmers, business men and housewives for years have gleaned useful information from its pages. With these facts in view, the editors have endeavored to bring the facts stated therein as nearly to a state of accuracy as it is humanly possible to do so. Great care has been exercised in the compilation of the information.

The North Carolina Almanac was first issued in Raleigh for the year 1828, by James Gales & Sons, who were publishers of The Raleigh Register, a weekly newspaper. It was issued continuously by them for a period of ten years when it was sold to Henry D. Turner, a stationer and bookseller, who came to Raleigh about 1835 from New England as a representative of a New York publishing concern. Mr. Turner purchased the Almanac rights from James Gales & Sons and began its publication with his partner, Mr. Hughes. The first issue under the new management appearing for the year 1838 under the name of "Turner & Hughes' North Carolina Almanac." Mr. Turner continued the publication until his death in 1866, when it was carried on by his estate until it was purchased by James H. Enniss, who issued the publication for the year 1876 and thereafter until his death in 1900, when his son, Pinck C. Enniss, took over the estate and organized the Enniss Publishing Company, with himself as manager. The company continued the publication until it was taken over by its present publishers, The Times Publishing Company, in 1914.

DOCTORS ASTOUNDED OVER RAPID RECOVERY

Denver Nurse Saves Life of Sixteen-Months-Old Baby with
Brame's Vapomentha Salve



"It made me very happy to save the little one," writes Mrs. H. E. Pell, a trained nurse, of Denver, Colorado, in a letter to the manufacturers of Brame's Vapomentha Salve, telling how she saved the life of a 16-months-old baby who had Pneumonia after influenza. "The baby was turning black and almost dying. I rubbed some of the salve on it and in about half an hour it vomited a very large amount of mucous and improved very rapidly; in fact, so rapidly that the attending doctor was greatly astounded, as he had given the child up."

Mothers everywhere would do well to profit by the experience of this trained nurse and keep a jar of Brame's Vapomentha Salve in the medicine cabinet at all times.

It is a most excellent remedy for Croup, Pneumonia, Spanish Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Piles, Stings, Burns, Neuralgia, etc. Price, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

Manufactured by

BRAME DRUG CO., North Wilkesboro, North Carolina

Entered according to Act of Congress by Times Publishing Company of Raleigh in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

CHURCH DAYS, 1920

Epiphany.....	January 6	Easter Sunday.....	April 4
Septuagesima Sunday.....	February 1	Low Sunday.....	April 11
Sexagesima Sunday.....	February 8	Rogation Sunday.....	May 9
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	February 15	Ascension Day.....	May 13
Shrove Tuesday.....	February 17	Whit Sunday.....	May 23
Ash Wednesday.....	February 18	Trinity Sunday.....	May 30
Quadragesima Sunday.....	February 22	Corpus Christi.....	June 3
Palm Sunday.....	March 28	Advent Sunday.....	November 28
Good Friday.....	April 2	Christmas Day.....	December 25

EMBER DAYS, 1920

February.....	25, 27 and 28	September.....	15, 17 and 18
May.....	26, 28 and 29	December.....	15, 17 and 18

SEASONS FOR 1920

Eastern Standard Time.

☉ enters ♈, Spring begins.....	March 20d.	4h.	59m.	Evening
☉ enters ☊, Summer begins.....	June 21d.	0h.	40m.	Evening
☉ enters ♎, Autumn begins.....	September 23d.	3h.	29m.	Morning
☉ enters ♏, Winter begins.....	December 21d.	10h.	17m.	Evening

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac

- ♈ Aries or Ram.
- ♉ Taurus or Bull.
- ♊ Gemini or Twins.
- ♋ Cancer or Crab.
- ♌ Leo or Lion.
- ♍ Virgo or Virgin.
- ♎ Libra or Balance.
- ♏ Scorpio or Scorpion.
- ♐ Sagittarius, Bowman.
- ♑ Capricornus, Goat.
- ♒ Aquarius, Waterman.
- ♓ Pisces or Fishes.



Signs of the Planets

- ☉ Sun.
- ♂ Mars.
- ☾ Moon.
- ♃ Jupiter.
- ♀ Venus.
- ♄ Saturn.
- ♊ In conjunction.
- ☐ Quadrature.

Moon's Phases.

- ☾ New Moon.
- ☾ Full Moon.
- ☾ First Quar.
- ☾ Last Quar.

EMBER DAYS AND ROGATION DAYS

Ember and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) about the beginning of the four seasons, and are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the Feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn; and after the festival St. Lucia, Winter. Ember weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

CALENDAR FOR 1920

The year 1920 comprises the latter part of the 144th and the beginning of the 145th year of American Independence and corresponds to:

The year 6633 of the Julian Period; the year 5681 of the Jewish era begins at sunset on September 12th; the year 2673 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; the year 2580 of the Japanese era and to the 9th year of the period entitled Taisho; the year 1339 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira, begins at sunset on September 14th, 1920.

The first day of January, 1920, is the 2,422,325th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, 1920

Dominical Letters.....	D-C	Solar Cycle.....	25
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.....	2	Roman Indiction.....	3
Epact.....	10	Julian Period.....	6633

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1920

The Planet Venus (♀) is Morning Star until July 3d, then Evening Star balance of year.
The Planet Mars (♂) will be Morning Star until April 21st and Evening Star from then to end of year.

The Planet Jupiter (♃) begins as Morning Star and continues as such until February 3d, is then Evening Star to August 22d and Morning Star from then to end of year.

The Planet Saturn (♄) is morning Star to February 27th, then Evening Star until September 7th and Morning Star balance of year.

ECLIPSES, 1920

In the year 1920 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.
I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 2d, visible here. The beginning visible generally in Europe, Western Asia, Africa, the Indian Ocean except the eastern portion, the Atlantic Ocean, eastern North America, and South America; the ending visible generally in western Europe, western Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America, except the extreme north-western portion, South America, and the eastern portion of the Pacific Ocean.

Eclipse is as follows:

Eastern Standard Time.

		D.	H.	M.
Moon enters penumbra.....	May	2	5	49 P. M.
Moon enters shadow.....	May	2	7	1 P. M.
Total eclipse begins.....	May	2	8	15 P. M.
Middle of the eclipse.....	May	2	8	51 P. M.
Total eclipse ends.....	May	2	9	27 P. M.
Moon leaves shadow.....	May	2	10	41 P. M.
Moon leaves penumbra.....	May	2	11	53 P. M.

For Central Time deduct 1 hour; Mountain Time, 2 hours; Pacific time, 3 hours.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 17th, invisible here. Visible to greater part of Australia and the Indian Ocean.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, October 27th, invisible to eastern part of North America. The beginning visible generally in western North America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia except the western portion, and the eastern portion of the Indian Ocean; the ending visible generally in the western portion of the Pacific Ocean, Asia, Australia, the Indian Ocean, eastern Africa, and Europe except the western portion.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun on the morning of November 10th, visible here.

MOON'S PHASES.



	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
☾ Full Moon,	5	4	5	p.m.	☾ New Moon,	21	0 27	a.m.
☾ Last Quarter,	12	7	9	p.m.	☾ First Quarter,	28	10 38	a.m.

Day of M th .	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun slow.	Sun's declination.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at Southport.
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.				
1 Thu	7 27	4 56	3 23	4	NEW YEAR'S DAY.			2 25	8 16	3 41
2 Fri	7 27	4 57	3 22	59		Windy.		3 35	9 17	4 55
3 Sat.	7 27	4 58	4 22	54	⊕ in Perihelion.			4 43	10 19	5 59

1. Second Sunday after Christmas

Day's length 9 hours 32 minutes

4 D	7 27	4 59	4 22	48				5 48	11 22	6 58
5 Mon	7 27	5 0	5 22	42	State Flag adopted, 1885.			rises	morn	7 54
6 Tu	7 27	5 1	5 22	35	EPIPHANY.			6 13	0 23	8 48
7 We	7 27	5 2	6 22	28	♂ ♀ ☾			7 23	1 22	9 40
8 Thu	7 27	5 3	6 22	20	British retired from Galli-			8 32	2 16	10 34
9 Fri	7 26	5 4	6 22	12	♂ ♀ ☾ [poli, 1916.			9 38	3 7	11 28
10 Sat	7 26	5 5	7 22	4	Buffalo Bill died, 1917.			10 37	3 55	morn

2. First Sunday after Epiphany

Day's length 9 hours 40 minutes

11 D	7 26	5 6	7 21	55	Destruction of munitions			11 39	4 41	0 23
12 Mon	7 26	5 7	8 21	46	plant in N. J., 1917.			morn	5 26	1 16
13 Tu	7 26	5 8	8 21	36	♂ ♂ ☾			0 39	6 10	2 16
14 We	7 25	5 9	8 21	26	Stars are of all colors.			1 38	6 56	3 10
15 Thu	7 25	5 10	9 21	16		Cold Wave.		2 35	7 42	4 3
16 Fri	7 25	5 11	9 21	5	Admiral Dewey died, 1917.			3 29	8 29	4 52
17 Sat	7 24	5 12	9 20	53	South Pole discovered, 1912.			4 22	9 17	5 35

3. Second Sunday after Epiphany

Day's length 9 hours 49 minutes

18 D	7 24	5 13	10 20	42	Peace Conference began, 1919.			5 10	10 5	6 17
19 Mon	7 23	5 14	10 20	29	LEE'S BIRTHDAY.			5 55	10 54	6 54
20 Tu	7 23	5 15	10 20	17	♂ ♀ ☾ [birthday.			6 35	11 42	7 28
21 We	7 22	5 17	11 20	4	STONEWALL JACKSON'S			sets	eve	30
22 Thu	7 22	5 18	11 19	51	Queen Victoria died, 1901.			6 55	1 17	8 29
23 Fri	7 21	5 19	11 19	37	♂ ♂ ☾			7 57	2 3	8 58
24 Sat	7 21	5 20	12 19	23	North Sea Battle, 1915.			9 1	2 49	9 32

4. Third Sunday after Epiphany

Day's length 10 hours 1 minute

25 D	7 20	5 21	12 19	9	Cuban Independence, 1909.			10 2	3 36	10 9
26 Mon	7 19	5 22	12 18	54	Bat. New Bern, 1864. Blustery			11 7	4 24	10 53
27 Tu	7 19	5 23	12 18	39	Ex-Kaiser born, 1859.			morn	5 15	11 46
28 We	7 18	5 24	12 18	23	Sir Francis Drake d.,			0 14	6 8	eve 49
29 Thu	7 18	5 25	13 18	8	1761.			1 21	7 5	2 3
30 Fri	7 17	5 26	13 17	52	Germany announced unre-			2 27	8 4	3 30
31 Sat	7 16	5 27	13 17	35	♂ ♀ ☾ [stricted sub. war. 1917			3 32	9 5	4 48

SEED

Start 1920 Right. Buy From
CARTER, VENABLE & CO., in Richmond, Va.

FEED

Weather Forecast for January

1st to 3rd, windy, cold; 4th to 9th, moderating; 10th to 14th, stormy; 15th to 18th, cold wave; 19th to 21st, clear, pleasant; 22nd to 25th, threatening, rain; 26th to 28th, blustery; 29th to 31st, clearing, warm.

In winter, when the dismal rain
Came slanting down in lines,
And Wind, that grand old harper, smote
His thunder-harp of pines.

Alexander Smith.

January Farm Notes

In making your good resolutions for the New Year be sure to make a second set resolving to keep the first ones. Resolutions are not worth much unless put into effect.

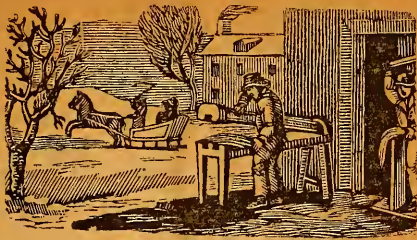
When too cold to turn elsewhere, every farmer would do well to go into the woods and cut and split enough stove wood and other wood to last throughout the year. This will relieve you of that kind of work when a busy season comes on, and it will also be worth a great deal to the farmer's wife, because she will have seasoned wood to cook with. She is entitled to this.

All fields with irregular outlines and patches of trees or briars should be cleared up so that cultivation can be done more economically. It pays to remove stumps because they take up land that could be cultivated without any extra time, and hinder the use of machinery.

Make an inventory of your farm assets and keep an account of all operations during the year. No farmer can make the best success without injecting some business principles into his work.

The Ruling Passion

"I've just had some good news," said Bearnstein, upon meeting his friend Mr. Abrahams. "My son Solly has got a commission in the Army."
"Go on," replied Abrahams, rubbing his hands; "how much?"—Tit-Bits.



Garden Calendar For January

Prepare hotbeds. Asparagus beds give heavy dressing with compost salt. Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. Horse radish cuttings set out. Onions may still be planted, also Garlic and Shallots. Lettuce plants from fall sowing transplant. Spinach may be sown for early spring use. Onions hoe and all other hardy crops planted in autumn. Peas sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try again. Turnips for early crop sow. Trees and shrubbery may be transplanted and pruned. Early Flat Dutch Cabbage seed sow in hotbeds. Collect plenty of mature.

Very Curious

Mother was out, and Sister Sue was putting on her best blouse, so six-year-old Bobby had to entertain Sue's young man. As is the way with his kind, he began to ply the unfortunate caller with questions.

"Mr. Brown," he began, "what is a popin-jay?"

"Why—er—a popinjay is a—eh—vain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Brown?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, that's funny. Mother said you were a popinjay, and father said there was no doubt about your being a jay, and Sue said there didn't seem to be much chance of your poppin', and now you say you aren't a bird at all."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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A POSITION ASSURED



MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.
 ☉ Full Moon, 4 3 42 a.m.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 11 3 49 p.m.

D. H. M.
 ☾ New Moon, 19 4 35 p.m.
 ☾ First Quarter, 26 6 50 p.m.

Day of M th .	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun slow.	Sun's decli- nation.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at Southport.
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.				

5. Septuagesima Sunday.

Day's length 10 hours 13 minutes

1 D	7 15 5	28 13 17	19			Mild weather.		4 33 10	5 5 53	
2 Mon	7 14 5	30 13 17	2		GROUNDHOG DAY.			5 25 11	4 6 51	
3 Tu	7 13 5	31 13 16	44	♂ ♀ ☉				rises morn	7 43	
4 We	7 12 5	32 14 16	27	♂ ♀ ☉		Stormy.		6 8 0	1 8 32	
5 Thu	7 11 5	33 14 16	9	♂ ☉				7 16 0	53 9 21	
6 Fri	7 10 5	34 14 15	51	♂ ☉				8 19 1	43 10 19	
7 Sat	7 9 5	36 14 15	32		Bat. Roanoke Island, 1862.			9 22 2	31 10 52	

6. Sexagesima Sunday

Day's length 10 hours 29 minutes

8 D	7 8 5	37 14 15	14		Moon has no atmosphere.			10 26 3	18 11 40	
9 Mon	7 7 5	38 14 14	55			Cold.		11 26 4	4 morn	
10 Tu	7 6 5	39 14 14	36	♂ ☉				morn 4 50	0 31	
11 We	7 5 5	40 14 14	16		Sun time varies daily.			0 24 5	36 1 24	
12 Thu	7 3 5	42 14 13	56		LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.			1 20 6	23 2 24	
13 Fri	7 2 5	43 14 13	36					2 14 7	11 3 20	
14 Sat	7 1 5	44 14 13	16		ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.			3 3 7	59 4 16	

7. Quinquagesima Sunday

Day's length 10 hours 45 minutes

15 D	7 0 5	45 14 12	56		The Maine blown up, 1898.			3 49 8	47 5 5	
16 Mon	6 59 5	46 14 12	35	♂ ♀ ☉				4 31 9	35 5 50	
17 Tu	6 58 5	48 14 12	15		SHROVE TUESDAY.			5 10 10	23 6 28	
18 We	6 57 5	49 14 11	54		ASH WEDNESDAY.			5 46 11	11 7 4	
19 Thu	6 55 5	50 14 11	33	♂ ☉				6 18 11	58 7 36	
20 Fri	6 54 5	51 13 11	11	♂ ☉				sets eve	45 8 8	
21 Sat	6 53 5	52 13 10	50	♂ ☉	British took Jericho '18			7 51 1	33 8 39	

8. Quadregesima Sunday

Day's length 11 hours 1 minute

22 D	6 52 5	53 13 10	28		WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.			8 59 2	22 9 14	
23 Mon	6 50 5	54 13 10	6					10 6 3	13 10 5	
24 Tu	6 49 5	55 13 9	44		Mardi Gras.			11 14 4	5 10 37	
25 We	6 48 5	56 13 9	22		EMBER DAY.			morn 5 11	11 29	
26 Thu	6 46 5	57 13 9	0			Pleasant.		0 20 5	58 eve 30	
27 Fri	6 45 5	58 13 8	38	♂ ☉	EMBER DAY			1 24 6	57 1 55	
28 Sat	6 44 5	59 12 8	15		EMBER DAY.			2 25 7	55 3 28	

9. Second Sunday in Lent

Day's length 11 hours 17 minutes

29 D	6 43 6	0 12 7	52		Leap year's extra day.			3 17 8	53 4 42	
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Fulghum Oats, Winter Oats, Canada Peas, Grass and Clover Seed, Feeds, Grain,
 Hay, Etc., CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for February

1st to 3rd, mild, pleasant; 4th to 8th, stormy; 9th to 13th, cold; 14th to 17th, fair; 18th to 22d, blustery; 23rd to 25th, unsettled; 26th to 29th, pleasant conditions.

O woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou.

—Sir Walter Scott.

February Farm Notes

During the long nights and rainy days is a good time to get out your field-selected seed corn and make another selection for ideal ears. All ears that are too small, too poorly filled over the butts and tips, that have shallow grain and cobs too large should be discarded. Also tests should be made to ascertain if the corn is absolutely sound. Yields can be largely increased by planting improved seed corn. Give this matter your attention.

This is a good month in which to apply yard manures and commercial fertilizers as dressing on the grass sod or small grain crops.

Fruit trees, if they have not yet been pruned, should be looked after before the buds begin to swell. Pruning helps to increase the quantity and quality of the yield, and helps to prolong the life of the trees.

What He Wanted To Pass

On an American transport two days out from New York:

First Sambo (who is really enjoying the sea, to his dark companion, who has gone below)—“Nigger! Come on up! We're passing a ship!”

Voice from Below—“I don't want to see no ship. You jes' call me when we're passing a tree!”—Tit-Bits.

**Garden Calendar For February**

If not done last month, prepare heating materials for hotbeds, for which select situation protected by a fence or wall. Asparagus beds redress, grafting execute. Fruit trees and shrubbery transplant. Plant early Potatoes, Spinach sow, also Radishes, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Beets, Cabbage plants from different sowings transplant. Lettuce plant. Pea plant—the extra early is the best. In hotbeds sow Cabbage, etc. Don't be deterred in your operations for fear of loss by change of temperature, but have at hand the means of protection against hard weather, or you will be behind your enterprising neighbor.

Ting-a-ling-ling!

The Rev. George C. Abbitt took down the receiver and placed it to his ear.

“Is that the Nickel Liquor Company?” a woman asked.

Mr. Abbitt recognized the voice as that of one of his parishioners.

“No,” he replied in stern reproof; “it is your rector.”

Was there a dull thud? No.

“Indeed,” said the lady, quick as a flash, “and pray what are you doing there?”

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SUCCESSORS TO S. G. FAIRBANK & CO.

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S. T. BEVERIDGE & CO. Richmond, Va.












MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
 Full Moon,	4 4 13 p.m.	 New Moon,	20 5 56 a.m.
 Last Quarter,	12 0 57 p.m.	 First Quarter,	27 1 45 a.m.

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun slow.	Sun's decli- nation.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at Southport.
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.				
1 Mon	6 41 6	1 12	7 30	St. DAVID.			4 6	9 48	5 46	
2 Tu	6 40 6	2 12	7 7	♂ ♀ ☾ Anniv. Texan ind.			4 47	10 41	6 36	
3 We	6 39 6	3 12	6 44	Alexander Bell born, 1847.			5 24	11 32	7 27	
4 Thu	6 37 6	4 11	6 21	♂ ♀ ☾			rises	morn	8 12	
5 Fri	6 35 6	5 11	5 58	Boston massacre, 1770.			7 4	0 20	8 54	
6 Sat	6 34 6	6 11	5 34	Battle of Kinston, 1863.			8 8	1 8	9 36	










10. Third Sunday in Lent

Day's length 11 hours 35 minutes

7 C	6 32	6 7	11 5	11	Battle of Elkhorn, 1862.		9 10	1 55	10 16
8 Mon	6 30 6	8 10	4 48	Germany declared war on			10 10	2 41	10 55
9 Tu	6 29 6	9 10	4 24	♂ ♂ ☾ [Portugal, 1916.			11 8	3 28	11 35
0 We	6 27 6	10 10	4 1	<i>Fine weather.</i>			morn	4 15	morn
1 Thu	6 26 6	11 10	3 37	British take Bagdad, 1917.			0 3	5 3	0 20
2 Fri	6 24 6	12 9	3 14	♂ ♀ ♄			0 54	5 51	1 15
3 Sat	6 23 6	13 9	2 50	The Earth has 3 motions.			1 43	6 39	2 20










1. Fourth Sunday in Lent

Day's length 11 hours 53 minutes

4 C	6 21 6	14 9	2 26	♂ stationary.			2 26	7 27	3 25
5 Mon	6 20 6	15 9	2 3	Andrew Jackson born, 1767.			3 6	8 15	4 22
6 Tu	6 18 6	16 8	1 39	<i>Snow.</i>			3 41	9 2	5 10
7 We	6 16 6	17 8	1 15	St. PATRICK.			4 14	9 49	5 54
8 Thu	6 14 6	18 8	0 52	♂ ♀ ☾			4 48	10 37	6 33
9 Fri	6 13 6	19 7	0 28	Bat. Bentonville, 1865.			5 18	11 25	7 8
0 Sat	6 12 6	20 7	S. 4	Spring begins. ♂ ♀ ☉			sets	eve 14	7 45





2. Fifth Sunday in Lent

Day's length 12 hours 11-minutes

1 C	6 10 6	21 7	N. 19	Southampton massacre, 1831.			7 53	1 5	8 23
2 Mon	6 9 6	22 6	0 42	First book printed in 1457.			9 2	1 59	9 1
3 Tu	6 7 6	23 6	1 6	Carey's rebellion, 1708.			10 10	2 55	9 44
4 We	6 6 6	24 6	1 29	<i>Warm.</i>			11 16	3 53	10 31
5 Thu	6 4 6	25 6	1 53	There are no fixed stars.			morn	4 52	11 24
6 Fri	6 3 6	26 5	2 17	First steamboat in 1807.			0 19	5 51	eve 33
7 Sat	6 1 6	27 5	2 40	Jacksonville fire, 1863.			1 14	6 48	2 1

3. Palm Sunday

Day's length 12 hours 29 minutes

8 C	5 59 6	28 5	3 4	A lunar month is 29 days.			2 3	7 43	3 22
9 Mon	5 58 6	29 4	3 27	♂ ♀ ☾			2 46	8 35	4 31
0 Tu	5 56 6	30 4	3 50	Daylight saving began, 1918.			3 24	9 25	5 29
1 We	5 55 6	31 4	4 13	♂ ♀ ☾			3 58	10 14	6 19

Seed Irish Potatoes, D. E. Rape, Winter and Spring Oats, Clover and Grass Seed,
Feeds, Hay Grain, Etc., CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for March

1st to 4th, unsettled; 5th to 8th, windy; 9th to 12th, fine weather; 13th to 17th, snow; 18th to 22nd, March-like conditions; 23rd to 27th, warm; 28th to 31st, rain.

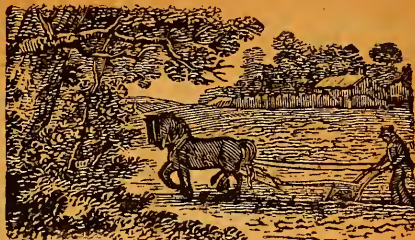
O, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us;
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion. Burns.

March Farm Notes

As soon now as the soil and subsoil are sufficiently dry, fields that have not already been broken for this year's crops should be attended to. The harrow should be run the same day as the breaking plow in order to pulverize the lumps before they become hard clods, and to have they become hard clods, and to save moisture that will be needed for growing crops during the summer. The breaking should be deep, but the subsoil should not be thrown out on top because it will not have much time for weathering before the spring crop is planted.

The harness should be gotten out, necessary repairs made, oiled and fitted to the horses. It should be adjusted so that it will not produce sore shoulders and backs. The comfort and efficiency of the work stock should be cared for.

In arranging crops for this year be sure to plant a large acreage to food and feed crops. This will make you independent of the high price of these things. With good methods of farming, they can be grown much cheaper than they cost on the market.

**Garden Calendar For March**

Transplant hardy Lettuce, also Cabbage plants from winter beds, especially the large York. Fresh beds of Asparagus, Artichokes, Sea Kale and Rhubarb, and Strawberry set out; plant Peas, Potatoes, Onions Sets, and early Corn; sow Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Cucumbers, Beets, Egg Plant, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Melons in hot beds, Okra, Parsnips, Pumpkin, Pepper at the close of the month. Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips, and Tomatoes sow in warm situation.

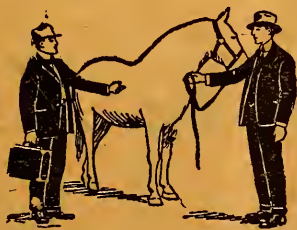
Remarkable Remarks

John D. Rockefeller—The apostle Paul was a fine business man.

Corra Harris—Like all Gaul, every church is divided into three parts—the Christians, the hardened saints and the choir.

Thomas A. Edison—I have never had the time to be tempted to do anything against the moral law.

Rudyard Kipling—Damn neutrals any how.



Would You Lend Your HORSE

to a Stranger to Test the Effect of Some New Drug?

Think of this if offered substitutes and imitations instead of

Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Dr. Blackman discovered the exact proportions of medicines needed, and for 15 years Blackman's has put new life into live stock. Ask any veterinarian about the merits of ingredients as printed on the package. To avoid imitations see that the package bears the name BLACKMAN.




BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO., Chattanooga, Tennessee



MOON'S PHASES.



	Full Moon,	D. H. M. 3 5 55 a.m.		New Moon,	D. H. M. 18 4 43 p.m.
	Last Quarter,	11 8 24 a.m.		First Quarter,	25 8 28 a.m.

Day of M th .	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun slow.	Sun's decli- nation.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY. Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at Southport.
1 Thu	5 53 6 32	3 4 37	ALL FOOLS' DAY.					4 30	11 1	7 6
2 Fri	5 51 6 33	3 5 0	GOOD FRIDAY.					5 4	11 47	7 49
3 Sat	5 50 6 34	3 5 23	8 in 8					rises	morn	8 28

14. Easter Sunday

Day's length 12 hours 46 minutes

4 C	5 49 6 35	3 5 46	♂ ♀ Flag adopted, 1818.		7 58	0 34	9 6
5 Mon	5 47 6 36	2 6 8	♂ ♂ Rain.		8 56	1 21	9 41
6 Tu	5 45 6 37	2 6 31	War declared on Germ., 1917.		9 53	2 8	10 15
7 We	5 44 6 38	2 6 54	Cuba enters the war, 1917.		10 46	2 56	10 47
8 Thu	5 42 6 39	1 7 16	Richard Olney died, 1917.		11 35	3 44	11 22
9 Fri	5 40 6 40	1 7 38	Lee surrendered, 1865.		morn	4 32	morn
10 Sat	5 39 6 41	1 8 1	Battle of Franklin, 1863.		0 20	5 20	0 4

15. Low Sunday

Day's length 13 hours 5 minutes

11 C	5 37 6 42	1 8 23	Brazil breaks with Ger-		1 0	6 7	0 56
12 Mon	5 36 6 43	0 8 45	[many, 1917.		1 38	6 54	2 4
13 Tu	5 35 6 44	0 9 6	Jefferson's birthday.		2 12	7 40	3 16
14 We	5 33 6 45	0 9 28	♂ ♂ Windy.		2 43	8 26	4 16
15 Thu	5 31 6 46	Fast 9 50	Lincoln died, 1865.		3 14	9 14	5 9
16 Fri	5 30 6 47	10 11	♂ ♀		3 50	10 2	5 57
17 Sat	5 29 6 48	0 10 32	♂ ♀ Big French drive, '17.		4 23	10 53	6 41

16. Second Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 hours 20 minutes

18 C	5 28 6 48	0 10 53	Showery.		4 59	11 46	7 24
19 Mon	5 26 6 49	0 11 14	♄ stationary.		sets	eve	42 8 8
20 Tu	5 25 6 50	1 11 34	Meteoric shower, 1838.		9 1	1 41	8 53
21 We	5 23 6 51	1 11 55	♂ ♀		10 8	2 42	9 41
22 Thu	5 22 6 51	1 12 15	Sultry.		11 7	3 43	10 33
23 Fri	5 20 6 52	1 12 35	Shakespeare born, 1564.		morn	4 42	11 33
24 Sat	5 19 6 53	1 12 55	Revolution in Dublin, 1916.		0 1	5 39	eve 43

17. Third Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 hours 36 minutes

25 C	5 18 6 54	2 13 15	♂ ♀		0 46	6 32	1 58
26 Mon	5 16 6 55	2 13 34	Johnston surrend., 1865.		1 25	7 23	3 8
27 Tu	5 15 6 56	2 13 53	♂ ♀ U. S. Grant b., 1822.		2 0	8 11	4 12
28 We	5 13 6 58	2 14 12	James Monroe born, 1758.		2 30	8 58	5 8
29 Thu	5 12 6 59	2 14 31	□ ♀ British surrender at		3 6	9 44	5 57
30 Fri	5 10 7 0	2 14 49	[Kut el Amara, 1916.		3 35	10 29	6 42

Canada Peas, Cow Peas, Oats, Seed Irish Potatoes, Animal and Poultry Feed, Hay,
Grain, Etc., CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for April

1st to 3rd, warm, seasonable; 4th to 5th, unsettled, rain; 9th to 13th, cool; 14th to 17th, cool, windy; 18th to 21st, showery, damp; 22nd to 25th, sultry, warm; 26th to 30th, rain, thunder.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear,
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

—Shakespeare, Julius Casear.

April Farm Notes

As fast as breaking of the land proceed continue harrowing. Also harrowing should be done just before and after planting. This is the best way, ordinarily, to get rid of young weeds and grass that would otherwise come up with the crop and would be troublesome to eradicate. This is the most efficient kind of cultivation.

In planting corn do not put more than half of the fertilizer down with the planting, but retain the other part, and make the second application when the corn is from one to two feet high. Don't plant all of your corn crop this month. You stand better chances for success if you have a succession of plantings.

Be sure to get all land broken before the winter rains evaporate and leave it hard. Good preparation is the important part of cultivation.

Might Be Improved

"What do you think of the Army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly-arrived recruit at camp.

"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals," was the reply.—Tit-Bits.

Fixing the Blame

"Can you keep a secret, Peggy?"

"I can; but it's just my luck to tell things to other girls who can't."
—Boston Transcript.

**Garden Calendar For April**

If not done last month, plant Cabbage, Peas, Potatoes, Beets, Corn, Spinach, Mustard, Turnips, Squashes, Cucumber, Pumpkins, Radish, Tomato, Okra, Carrots, Parsnips, Celery, Salsify, Pepper, Lettuce, Egg Plant. Plants set out in February and March will require culture. Sow Leek for winter use. Sow Drumhead Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage for plants to be set out in June. Beans may now be planted; draw up earth to Potato vines. Turnips sowed last month should be hoed and thinned. Transplant spring-sowed Cabbage and manure well if you expect fine heads. Citron and Watermelon plant. Small Onions set out in autumn will now be fit for use. Asparagus is now in season; hoe beds to exterminate weeds. Additional root crops may now be sown. Transplant all kinds of perennial herbs. Remember to keep down the weeds.

A soldier in the English Army wrote home: "They put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 575. Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the guardhouse because I answered that I certainly was."

Grain Feed Flour Hay-Seeds Provisions, Etc.

ADAMS GRAIN & PROVISION CO.

Richmond, Virginia

Receivers, Shippers



MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
☉ Full Moon,	2	8	47 p.m.	☾ New Moon,	18	1	25 a
☾ Last Quarter,	11	0	51 a.m.	☾ First Quarter,	24	4	7 p

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun fast.	Sun's decli- nation.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides
1 Sat	5	9 7	1	2	15 7	♂ ♂ ☾ Bat. Manila Bay, '98.	♂	4 5	11 16	7

18. Fourth Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 hours 54 min

2 C	5	7 7	1	3	15 25	Battle of Lutzen, 1813.	♂	rises	morn	8
3 Mon	5	6 7	2	3	15 43	Battle of Yorktown, 1862	♂	7 44	0 2	8
4 Tu	5	5 7	3	3	16 1		♂	8 38	0 50	9
5 We	5	4 7	4	3	16 18	Napoleon died, 1821.	♂	9 29	1 38	9
6 Thu	5	3 7	5	3	16 35	Humboldt died, 1858.	♂	10 16	2 26	10
7 Fri	5	2 7	6	3	16 51	h stationary. Lusitania sunk,	♂	10 57	3 14	10
8 Sat	5	1 7	7	3	17 8	Dante born, 1265. [1915.	♂	11 36	4 11	11

19. Rogation Sunday

Day's length 14 hours 8 min

9 C	5	0 7	8	3	17 24	MOTHERS' DAY.	♂	morn	4 48	m
10 Mon	4	5 9	9	3	17 40	MEMORIAL DAY.	♂	0 10	5 33	0
11 Tu	4	5 9	10	3	17 55	Sultry.	♂	0 42	6 19	0
12 We	4	5 8	11	3	18 10	♂ ♂ ☾	♂	1 13	7 4	1
13 Thu	4	5 7	11	3	18 25	ASCENSION DAY.	♂	1 42	7 51	3
14 Fri	4	5 6	12	3	18 40	President decides to send	♂	2 18	8 39	4
15 Sat	4	5 5	13	3	18 54	[troops to France, 1917.	♂	2 51	9 30	5

20. Sunday after Ascension

Day's length 14 hours 20 min

16 C	4	5 4	14	3	19 8	Battle of Alamanace, 1771.	♂	3 30	10 25	6
17 Mon	4	5 4	15	3	19 22	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ♂ ☾	♂	4 14	11 23	7
18 Tu	4	5 3	16	3	19 35	Bat. Waterloo, 1815.	♂	sets	eve	24
19 We	4	5 2	17	3	19 48	Columbus died, 1506.	♂	8 53	1 27	8
20 Thu	4	5 1	18	3	20 1	Mecklenburg Declaration.	♂	9 51	2 30	9
21 Fri	4	5 0	19	3	20 13	Great fires in Atlanta, 1917.	♂	10 41	3 30	10
22 Sat	4	5 0	19	3	20 25	Joffre arrives in U. S., 1917.	♂	11 24	4 26	11

21. Whit Sunday

Day's length 14 hours 31 min

23 C	4	4 9	20	3	20 36	♂ ♀ ☾ Italy enters the	♂	morn	5 19	ev
24 Mon	4	4 8	21	3	20 48	[world war, 1915.	♂	0 1	6 9	1
25 Tu	4	4 7	22	3	20 59	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ h ☾	♂	0 34	6 56	2
26 We	4	4 6	23	3	21 9	EMBER DAY ☐ h ☾	♂	1 8	7 42	3
27 Thu	4	4 6	24	3	21 19	☐ ♂ ☾	♂	1 38	8 28	4
28 Fri	4	4 5	25	2	21 29	EMBER DAY ♂ ♂ ☾	♂	2 9	9 13	5
29 Sat	4	4 5	26	2	21 38	EMBER DAY.	♂	2 40	10 0	6

22. Trinity Sunday

Day's length 14 hours 43 min

30 C	4	4 4	27	2	21 47	DECORATION DAY.	♂	3 15	10 46	6
31 Mon	4	4 4	28	2	21 56	Jutland Battle, 1916.	♂	3 52	11 34	7

B. E. Peas, Cow Peas, Eureka Corn, Sorghum, Millets, All Fodder Plants, Poultry
Animal Feeds, CARTER, VENABLE & CO. Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for May

1st to 4th, cool; 5th to 8th, showery; 9th to 12th, sultry; 13th to 17th, windy and rain; 18th to 22nd, cool; 23rd to 25th, damp, backward weather; 26th to 27th, variable; 28th to 29th, clear; 30th to 31st, threatening.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.

—Pope.

May Farm Notes

Still keep the harrow and weeder going over young crops and land that is just being broken.

Plant large crops of peanuts, cow-peas, soy beans, rape, and such crops or grazing by the hogs. Cheap pork cannot be made when fed on corn alone, if it is worth from 80 to \$1.00 per bushel.

See if the pastures are in such condition as to produce good grazing, because milk and butter should be a large part of the living of every family on the farm. As a permanent summer pasture, nothing is better than Bermuda grass. Lespedeza, or Japan clover seed, should be sown for fall grazing.

For Dog Lovers

"Well, here is a dog story that can't be beat: My friend Smith had the most intelligent retriever. One night Smith's house caught fire. All was instant confusion. Old Smith and wife flew for the children and bundled out with them in quick order. Alas, one of them had been left behind! But up jumped the dog, rushed into the house, and soon reappeared with the missing child. Everyone was saved; but Rover dashed through the flames again. What did the dog want? No one knew. Presently the noble animal reappeared, scorched and burned, with—what do you think?"

"Give it up," cried the eager listeners.

"With the fire insurance policy, wrapped in a damp towel, gentlemen!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Garden Calendar For May**

Attend to the plantation of Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc.; hoe them frequently and draw earth to the stems; thin out early planting of Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and Salsify, and sow all kinds omitted last month. Transplant Cabbage, Beets, Lettuce, Tomato, Egg Plant from hotbeds to warm borders. Plant Beans (bush or bunch) for a succession. Lima, Carolina and other pole Beans, Cabbage plants, sow seed, if not done last month; also Carrot, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Indian Corn crops which have failed first sowing. Repeat Melons, Mustard, Pepper, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkins, and Squash. Sow Cabbage for winter. Corn plant for succession. Finish sowing all kinds of Aromatic, Pot, Sweet and Medicinal herbs.

A Word For the Defense

The young man crawled into the august presence.

"I should like to speak to you on an important matter, sir," he said.

"Well, what's is it?" growled the father of the girl, in no encouraging tone.

"I—I want to marry your daughter, sir!"

"What?" The old man's face grew purple. "Marry my daughter? I am astonished! What on earth do you mean, sir? You—"

"Now, now," soothed the youth, seeing defeat looming near and wanting to get some sort of satisfaction out of the interview, "don't talk that way. You are prejudiced against the girl. She's all right, really."—Tit-Bits.

FOR SUBSTANTIAL LIFE INSURANCE

SEE THE

North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association

The Largest Negro Insurance Company in the World

DURHAM, N. C.

**SEED FOR
SUMMER**

Crimson or German Clover, Black and Cow Peas,
Turnip Seed and Poultry Feeds
S. T. BEVERIDGE & CO. Richmond, Va.



MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
☺ Full Moon,	1 0 18 p.m.	☾ New Moon,	16 8 41
☾ Last Quarter,	9 1 59 p.m.	☾ First Quarter,	23 1 50

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun fast.	Sun's declination.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.			
1 Tu	4 44 7 28	2 22	4 8	stationary.	☺		rises	morn	
2 We	4 43 7 29	2 22	12 8	☿ in ☿	☺		8 13	0 22	
3 Thu	4 43 7 29	2 22	20	CORPUS CHRISTI.	☺		8 56	1 10	
4 Fri	4 42 7 30	1 22	27		☺	Cool.	9 36	1 58	
5 Sat	4 42 7 30	1 22	34	Registr. for war service, 1917.	☺		10 11	2 44	

23. First Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 49 min

6 C	4 42 7 31	1 22	40	Nathan Hale born, 1758	☺	10 43	3 30	10	
7 Mon	4 41 7 31	1 22	46	First sewing machine, 1850	☺	11 14	4 15	11	
8 Tu	4 41 7 32	1 22	51	♂ ☿ Bat. Bethel, 1861.	☺	11 43	5 0	m	
9 We	4 41 7 32	0 22	57	Changeable.	☺	morn	5 45		
10 Thu	4 41 7 33	0 23	1	☿ stationary.	☺	0 16	6 31		
11 Fri	4 41 7 33	0 23	6	Hot spell.	☺	0 48	7 19		
12 Sat	4 41 7 34	0 23	10	King Constantine abdi., 1917.	☺	1 23	8 10		

24. Second Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 54 min

13 C	4 41 7 35	Slow	23 13	First American R. R., 1828.	☺	2 3	9 5	4	
14 Mon	4 41 7 35	Slow	23 16	FLAG DAY.	☺	2 49	10 4		
15 Tu	4 41 7 36	0 23	19	Magna Carta signed, 1215.	☺	3 43	11 6		
16 We	4 41 7 36	0 23	21	♂ ♀ ☿	☺	sets	eve	10	
17 Thu	4 41 7 36	0 23	23	Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.	☺	8 30	1 13		
18 Fri	4 41 7 37	0 23	24	♂ ♀ ☿	☺	9 18	2 13		
19 Sat	4 41 7 37	1 23	26	♂ ♀ ☿	☺	9 58	3 9	10	

25. Third Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 56 min

20 C	4 41 7 37	1 23	26	Damp, foggy.	☺	10 35	4 21		
21 Mon	4 41 7 37	1 23	26	SUMMER BEGINS. ♂ ♀ ☿	☺	11 7	4 52	e	
22 Tu	4 41 7 37	1 23	26		☺	11 42	5 40		
23 We	4 41 7 38	1 23	26	Niagara Riv. disaster 1912	☺	morn	6 26		
24 Thu	4 42 7 38	2 23	25	♂ ♂ ☿ St. JOHN, BAP.	☺	0 12	7 12		
25 Fri	4 42 7 38	2 23	23	Threatening.	☺	0 43	7 58		
26 Sat	4 42 7 38	2 23	21	American troops France, 1917	☺	1 17	8 44		

26. Fourth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 55 min

27 C	4 43 7 38	2 23	19	Cotton gin invented, 1831.	☺	1 52	9 31		
28 Mon	4 43 7 38	3 23	16	Bat. of Chickahominy, 1862.	☺	2 32	10 19		
29 Tu	4 44 7 38	3 23	13	Thunderstorms.	☺	3 16	11 7		
30 We	4 45 7 38	3 23	10	♀ in ☿	☺	4 4	11 55		

Millett, Sorghums, Soja Beans, Cow Peas, Fodder Plants, All Kinds Animal
Poultry Feed, Grain, Hay, Etc., CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, V

Weather Forecast for June

1st to 3rd, rainy, unsettled; 4th to 8th, cool; 9th to 10th, changeable; 11th to 14th, hot; 15th to 18th, showery; 19th to 23rd, damp, rogy; 24th to 27th, threatening; 28th to 30th, rain, thunder storms.

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low vaulted past

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,

Shut thee from Heaven with a dome more vast,

Till thou at last art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

—O. W. Holmes.

June Farm Notes

"Now ever comes perfect days."

Rise early, fill your lungs with pure air, take plenty of time for wholesome meals, and you should be able to do a full day's work and enjoy it.

Arrange to have a succession of roasting ears by planting a few rows at a time in a garden or elsewhere every two weeks. Don't plant the crop too far from the house; the farm wife has enough to do without making a long trip to gather roasting ears.

Do not "lay by" corn until well tasseled, otherwise the yield will be reduced. Cultivation of corn and other crops at this time of the year should be shallow in order not to interfere with the root system. Do not strip the leaves or pull fodder off the corn. This, too, reduces the yield, and is an expensive operation. Plant plenty of cowpeas and other such crops to produce all the good hay needed, and you will not have to pull fodder.

Farmer H. "I've bought a barometer, Mandy, to tell when it's goin' ter rain, ye know."

Mrs. H.—"To tell when it's goin' to rain? Why, I never heard of such extravagance! What do you s'pose the good Lord hez give ye the rheumatiz for?"

**Garden Calendar For June**

Plant Kidney Beans, Peas, Pumpkin seed, Summer Raddish, Beets; thin out the latter planted, sow Tomatoes for a succession; sow Beets and Carrots; transplant Cabbage, Celery and Cucumbers for pickles; plant Beans; sow Cabbage planted for a succession; also Corn. As herbs come into flower they should be cut and put into a shady place to dry. The chief labor of the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth.

Due For a Raise

A downtown merchant, while engaged in the office the other morning, discovered that he had left his pocketknife at home and, as he needed one urgently, he asked the different clerks, but none of them happened to have one. Finally the errand boy hustled in and the merchant called him, asking if he was able to produce the desired article; Jimmy handed over his "pigsticker."

"How is it, Jimmy, that you alone out of my entire staff seem to have a pocketknife with you?" smiled the proprietor, eyeing Jimmy with undisguised admiration.

"Dunno, sir," replied the youth, "unless it's because my wages are so low that I can't afford more'n one pair of pants."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sauer's

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Awarded the Highest and Only Grand Prize Panama-Pacific Exposition. Also 16 other highest awards and gold medals for PURITY, STRENGTH AND FINE FLAVOR

THE C. F. SAUER COMPANY

: Richmond, Va.



MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
☾ Full Moon,	1 3 41 a.m.	☾ New Moon,	15 3 25 p.m.
☾ Last Quarter,	9 0 6 a.m.	☾ First Quarter,	22 2 20 p.m.
☾ Full Moon,	30 6 19 p.m.		

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun slow.	Sun's declination.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at Southport.
1 Thu	4 45 7 38	3 23 6	Cool, backward.				☾	rises	morn	8 24
2 Fri	4 45 7 38	3 23 2	Bat. Cold Harbor, 1862.				☾	8 13	0 42	8 55
3 Sat	4 46 7 38	3 22 57	♂ ♀ ☾ Dog days begin.				☾	8 47	1 28	9 22

27. Fifth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 52 minutes

4 C	4 46 7 38	4 22 52	INDEPENDENCE DAY.				☾	9 17	2 14	9 51
5 Mon	4 47 7 38	4 22 46	♂ ☾ ☾ Rain.				☾	9 46	2 58	10 23
6 Tu	4 47 7 37	4 22 40	Aguinaldo released, 1902.				☾	10 15	3 43	11 1
7 We	4 48 7 37	4 22 34	Zepelin raid London, 1917.				☾	10 50	4 27	11 45
8 Thu	4 48 7 37	4 22 27	Rockefeller born, 1839.				☾	11 22	5 14	morn
9 Fri	4 49 7 36	4 22 20	Zachary Taylor d. 1850.				☾	11 58	6 2	0 36
10 Sat	4 50 7 36	5 22 13	♀ in Aphelion.				☾	morn	6 54	1 34

28. Sixth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 46 minutes

11 C	4 50 7 36	5 22 5	Hot wave.				☾	0 40	7 49	2 45
12 Mon	4 51 7 35	5 21 57	♀ stationary.				☾	1 28	8 48	4 2
13 Tu	4 52 7 35	5 21 48	Council of Nice, 325.				☾	2 24	9 49	5 20
14 We	4 52 7 34	5 21 39	Rainy period.				☾	3 27	10 52	6 37
15 Thu	4 53 7 34	5 21 30	♂ ♀ ☾				☾	4 36	11 54	7 29
16 Fri	4 53 7 33	5 21 20	♂ ♀ ☾				☾	sets	eve 53	8 25
17 Sat	4 54 7 33	5 21 10	♂ ♀ ☾				☾	8 31	1 49	9 19

29. Seventh Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 37 minutes

18 C	4 55 7 32	6 21 0	♂ ♀ ☾ Bat. Bull Run, 1861.				☾	9 5	2 42	10 12
19 Mon	4 56 7 32	6 20 49	Cool spell.				☾	9 40	3 32	11 4
20 Tu	4 57 7 31	6 20 38	Draft numbers drawn, 1917.				☾	10 13	4 20	11 56
21 We	4 57 7 31	6 20 26	Battle of Manassas, 1861.				☾	10 44	5 7	eve 48
22 Thu	4 58 7 30	6 20 15	Siam declares war, 1917.				☾	11 17	5 54	1 43
23 Fri	4 59 7 29	6 20 2	♂ ♀ ☾ Austria sends				☾	11 53	6 41	2 38
24 Sat	5 0 7 28	6 19 50	[ultimatum to serbia, 1914.]				☾	morn	7 28	3 32

30. Eighth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 26 minutes

25 C	5 17 27	6 19 37	ST. JAMES.				☾	0 33	8 16	4 26
26 Mon	5 17 26	6 19 24	Stormy.				☾	1 15	9 4	5 16
27 Tu	5 27 25	6 19 11	♂ ♀ ☾				☾	2 1	9 51	6 2
28 We	5 37 24	6 18 57	Austria declares war on Serbia,				☾	2 50	10 39	6 45
29 Thu	5 47 23	6 18 43	[1914.]				☾	3 45	11 26	7 22
30 Fri	5 57 22	6 18 28	William Penn d. 1781.				☾	rises	morn	7 57
31 Sat	5 57 21	6 18 14	Andrew Johnson d. 1875.				☾	7 21	0 12	8 29

B. E. Peas, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Buckwheat, Millet, Crimson Clover, Feeds All Kinds, Hay and Grain, CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for July

1st to 3rd, cool, backward; 4th to 10th, rain; 9th to 13th, hot; 14th to 18th, rain period; 19th to 22nd, cool, disagreeable; 23rd to 27th, stormy; 28th to 31st, unsettled; 30 to 31st, windy, damp.

But 'tis a common proof
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upwards turns his face;
But when he once attains the utmost round
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

—Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

July Farm Notes

Keep the soil stirred by frequent cultivations. This loose much will save the moisture, and at the same time the operation will kill sprouting grass and weed seed. It never gets so dry to cultivate if proper previous cultivations have been given.

Do not forget to plant a few more rows of roasting ears, and plant such vegetables in the garden as are in season for planting now.

"As a matter of fact, I suppose every man has some argument with his wife," said the worried looking man.

"Henrietta and I never argue," retorted Mr. Weekton, complacently. Once in a while I make a remark and Henrietta shows me exactly where I am wrong. But we never argue."

**Garden Calendar For July**

Transplant Cabbage, Endive, Leeks, Pepper plants, Cauliflower, and Broccoli. Sow Carrots and Parsnips if needed; sow Endive for early crops a few Turnips may be sown; transplant Celery for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. Spinach may be sown towards the last of the month. Irish Potatoes plant. Cucumbers for pickles; plant Beans; sow Cabbage seed for Collards; sow Summer Radish in drills; sow Turnip-rooted Cabbage seed; cut Fennel, Mint, Parsley, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Winter Savoy. Cut herbs for winter use as they come into flower.

"What does your husband like for his breakfast?"

"Anything I haven't got in the house."

JORDAN BROS.

McCULLERS, N. C.

Breeders of Registered DUROC-JERSEY HOGS. Our hogs win in the show-ring, breeding-pen or feed-lot. Our herd has won more first prizes and championships at North Carolina State Fair the last four years than all others combined. Boars and sows from our herd head several of the best breeders' herds in the State. The heaviest barrow killed in Central North Carolina last Winter was bred and sold by us at ten weeks old.

They won for us. They have won for others. They will win for You



MOON'S PHASES.

		D. H. M.		D. H. M.
☾	Last Quarter,	7 7 51 a.m.	☾	First Quarter, 21 5 52 a
●	New Moon,	13 10 44 p.m.	☾	Full Moon, 29 8 3 a

Day of M th .	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun slow.	Sun's decli- nation.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides a
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.				

31. Ninth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 14 min

1	C	5 6 7 20	6 17 59			Cool weather.	☾	7 52	0 57	8
2	Mon	5 7 7 19	6 17 43	♂ ☾ ☾	Bat. Blenheim, 1704.		☾	8 21	1 42	9
3	Tu	5 8 7 18	5 17 28	☐ ♂ ☾	Ger. take Warsaw, '15		☾	8 54	2 27	9
4	We	5 9 7 17	5 17 12		Gr. Brit. enters the war, 1914.		☾	9 25	3 12	10
5	Thu	5 10 7 16	5 16 56			Warm wave.	☾	9 59	4 0	11
6	Fri	5 11 7 15	5 16 39	♀	stationary		☾	10 37	4 49	mo
7	Sat	5 12 7 14	5 16 23				☾	11 22	5 41	0

32. Tenth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 hours 0 min

8	C	5 13 7 13	5 16 6		Gen. Nelson Miles born, 1839.		☾	morn	6 37	1
9	Mon	5 14 7 12	5 15 48		Italians take Gorizia, 1916.		☾	0 13	7 35	2
10	Tu	5 15 7 11	5 15 31		Bat. Wilsons Creek, 1861.		☾	1 10	8 36	3
11	We	5 16 7 10	5 15 13		Dog days end.		☾	2 15	9 36	5
12	Thu	5 17 7 9	4 14 55	♂ ☾ ☾		Cloudy.	☾	3 24	10 36	6
13	Fri	5 18 7 7	4 14 37	♂ ☾ ☾			☾	4 34	11 33	7
14	Sat	5 18 7 5	4 14 19	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ ♀ ☾		☾	sets	eve	28 8

33. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 13 hours 45 min

15	C	5 19 7 4	4 14 0	♂ ☾ ☾	Napoleon born, 1769.		☾	7 35	1 20	8
16	Mon	5 20 7 3	4 13 41		Battle of Bennington, 1777.		☾	8 12	2 10	9
17	Tu	5 21 7 2	3 13 22			Variable.	☾	8 44	2 59	10
18	We	5 22 7 0	3 13 3		Virginia Dare born, 1587.		☾	9 17	3 47	11
19	Thu	5 23 6 59	3 12 43			Very warm.	☾	9 53	4 35	ev
20	Fri	5 24 6 57	3 12 23	♂ ☾ ☾			☾	10 31	5 23	1
21	Sat	5 25 6 55	3 12 4			Stormy period.	☾	11 11	6 10	1

34. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 13 hours 28 min

22	C	5 26 6 54	2 11 43	♂ ☾ ☾	Look for meteors.		☾	11 56	6 58	2
23	Mon	5 27 6 53	2 11 23		Look for meteors.		☾	morn	7 46	3
24	Tu	5 28 6 52	2 11 3		St. BARTHOLOMEW.		☾	0 45	8 34	4
25	We	5 29 6 51	1 10 42			Rainy season.	☾	1 39	9 21	5
26	Thu	5 30 6 50	1 10 21		Ger. destroy Louvain, 1914.		☾	2 33	10 7	6
27	Fri	5 31 6 48	1 10 0	♂ ☾ ☾			☾	3 30	10 53	6
28	Sat	5 32 6 46	1 9 39		British naval victory, 1914.		☾	4 30	11 39	7

35. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 13 hours 11 min

29	C	5 33 6 44	0 9 18	♂ ☾ ☾			☾	rises	morn	7
30	Mon	5 33 6 42	0 8 56			Unsettled, rain.	☾	6 58	0 24	8
31	Tu	5 34 6 41	0 8 35		This Almanac est. 1828.		☾	7 29	1 10	9

Cow Peas, Crimson Clover, Vetches, Rape, Winter and Fall Oats, Rye Barley.

Line Feeds and Grain, CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for August

1st to 4th, cool; 5th to 9th, hot; 10th to 14th, cloudy, hot; 15th to 18th, variable; 19th to 20th, very warm; 21st to 23rd, storm period; 24th to 25th, rain; 26th to 28th, cool, damp; 29th to 31st, unsettled, rain.

A rusted nail, placed under the faithful compass,
Will sway it from the truth, and lose the argosy.
Even the small cause of anger and disgust
Will break the bonds of amity 'mongst friends,
And wreck their noblest purpose. —The Crusade.

August Farm Notes

Do not quit cultivating the garden; keep weeds and grass down to prevent their using the moisture and plant food, and forming seed that will be troublesome next year.

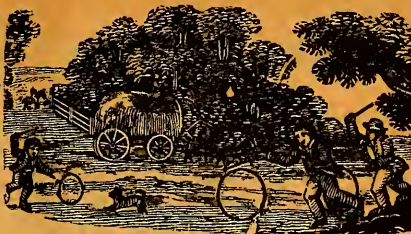
Lands that are to be sown to fall crops should be well broken now, so they will have time to settle before the seed are planted. They should be kept harrowed to save the moisture and to prevent the germinating of weed seed.

Give the pastures attention. See that there is plenty of fresh water and shade in them. If grasses are scanty, it may be necessary to supplement them with food from elsewhere in order to keep up a good flow of milk.

Wanted To Help Both

A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones locked round the unconscious lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness.

Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffins."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Garden Calendar For August**

Plant Peas and Beans, prepare ground for Turnips, Spinach, Shallots, and sow Cabbage seed to head in November. Large York and Early Dwarf and Flat Dutch are excellent varieties at this season. Sow Collard seed, earth up Celery, Broccoli, and Cauliflower sow, and transplant from an early sowing, Onion sets to stand winter. Carrots sow. Squashes sow. Rutabaga sow. Potatoes plant for winter use. Lettuce drill for heading; sow Lettuce for autumn. Beets may be sown for winter supply, but as the seed vegetate with difficulty at this season, repeat until successful; cut Sage and other herbs, gather seed and prepare the ground for late crops.

Old Mystery Solved

A commercial traveler, on leaving ascertain hotel, said to the proprietor: "Pardon me, but with what material do you stuff the beds in your establishment?"

"Why," said the landlord, proudly, "with the best straw to be found in the whole country!"

"That," returned the traveler, "is very interesting. I now know whence the straw came that broke the camel's back."—Tit-Bits.

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are thoroughly trained for business when they graduate from our school. They have no trouble in getting positions and they hold their positions when they get them.

Better consider that fact.

Then enroll in our classes. Entrance can be made at any time. Day and night sessions.

Bowman's Commercial College

Corner Sycamore and East Tabb Streets

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

**SEED FOR
FALL**

Wheat, Rye, Winter Oats, Rust-Proof Oats, Clovers and Grass Seeds and Poultry Feeds

S. T. BEVERIDGE & CO.

Richmond, Va.



MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Last Quarter,	5 2 5 p.m.	First Quarter,	19 11 55 p.m.
New Moon,	12 7 52 a.m.	Full Moon,	27 8 57 p.m.

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun fast.	Sun's declination.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.				
1 We	5 35 6 40	0 8 13				Cloudy, threatening.		8 2	1 58	9
2 Thu	5 36 6 39	0 7 51				Atlantic cable laid in 1858.		8 38	2 47	10
3 Fri	5 37 6 38	0 7 29				Sleeping-car invented, 1856.		9 22	3 38	11
4 Sat	5 38 6 36	1 7 7				Mirrors used in 1300.		10 9	4 33	mor

36. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 12 hours 56 minutes

5 C	5 39 6 35	1 6 45				Fair, warm.		11 3	5 29	0
6 Mon	5 40 6 34	1 6 23				LABOR DAY.		morn	6 27	1
7 Tu	5 41 6 32	2 6 0				Bat. of Marne, 1914.		0 4	7 26	2
8 We	5 42 6 30	2 5 38						1 8	8 24	3
9 Thu	5 42 6 28	2 5 15				Tolstoi b. 1828.		2 16	9 21	4
10 Fri	5 43 6 27	3 4 52				Battle on Lake Erie, 1813.		3 25	10 15	5
11 Sat	5 44 6 26	3 4 29						4 35	11 8	6

37. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 12 hours 39 minutes

12 C	5 45 6 24	3 4 7				Stormy.		5 42	11 58	7
13 Mon	5 46 6 22	4 3 44				Pershing wipes		sets	eve	8
14 Tu	5 47 6 20	4 3 21				[out St. Mihiel salient, 1918.		7 14	1 37	9
15 We	5 48 6 19	4 2 57				EMBER DAY.		7 49	2 26	10
16 Thu	5 49 6 17	5 2 34				Cool wave.		8 26	3 14	10
17 Fri	5 50 6 15	5 2 11				EMBER DAY.		9 8	4 3	11
18 Sat	5 51 6 13	5 1 48				EMBER DAY. $\sigma \sigma$		9 51	4 51	eve

38. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 12 hours 21 minutes

19 C	5 51 6 12	6 1 25				Jupiter is 1300 times		10 39	5 40	1
20 Mon	5 52 6 10	6 1 1				[larger than the Earth.		11 30	6 27	2
21 Tu	5 53 6 9	6 0 38				Great New York fire, 1776.		morn	7 14	3
22 We	5 54 6 7	7 N. 15				Variable.		0 23	8 1	3
23 Thu	5 55 6 5	7 S. 8				AUTUMN BEGINS.		1 20	8 46	4
24 Fri	5 56 6 4	8 0 31				Blustery, warm.		2 17	9 32	5
25 Sat	5 57 6 2	8 0 55						3 18	10 18	6

39. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 12 hours 2 minutes

26 C	5 58 6 0	8 1 18				$\&$ in \odot		4 20	11 4	6
27 Mon	5 59 5 58	9 1 41				Arctic foundered, 1854.		5 20	11 52	7
28 Tu	6 0 5 57	9 2 5				Clemenceau born, 1841.		rises	morn	7
29 We	6 1 5 55	9 2 28				MICHAELMAS.		6 39	0 42	8
30 Thu	6 2 5 53	10 2 51				Backward conditions.		7 20	1 33	9

Grasses, Clovers, Lawn Grass, Oats, Rye, Barley, Rape, Vetches, Feeds, Hay and Grain, CARTER VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for September

1st to 3rd, cloudy, threatening; 4th to 9th, fair, warm; 10th to 15th, stormy; 16th to 20th, cool wave; 21st to 23rd, variable; 24th to 25th, blustery, warm; 26th to 30th, damp, backward conditions.

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
—Tennyson.

September Farm Notes

In most sections September is the best month for the planting of winter growing crops, such as the clovers, alfalfa, vetch, and small grains. These crops prevent washing of the soil and leaching of soluble plant food. They also furnish grazing for stock, or may be cut for hay or otherwise used for supplying organic matter by being turned into the soil in the spring. Every farmer should plant a large acreage of these crops, because land should grow two crops every year, and at the same time become more fertile by reason of doing so.

Don't forget to inoculate such legume seeds as need it. Some legumes also are benefited by the application of lime. Very little nitrogen should be used for legumes, but it may pay to use an application of phosphoric acid and potash.

Must Have Been German Bugs

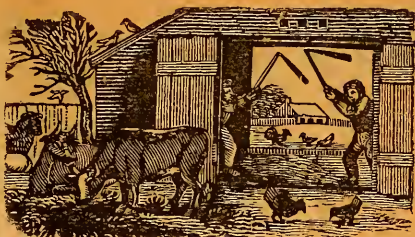
A group of farmers were complaining of the potato bugs' ravages.

"The pests ate my whole potato crop in two weeks," said one farmer.

"They ate my crop in two days," said a second farmer, "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I'd planted more."

A drummer for a seed house cleared his throat.

"Gents," he said, "all that's very remarkable. Let me tell you, though, what I saw in our own store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books about a week before planting time to see who had bought seed."—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Garden Calendar For September**

The work in the garden is again commenced in earnest. Draw up earth to the Peavines and stick as they advance. It is not too late to plant Beans; transplant Cabbage sown last month. Early York and large York Cabbage may be sown; towards the end of this month sow Flat Dutch and Drumhead and large York Cabbage may be sown; towards the spring, and to secure a good supply, sow liberally; transplant Cauliflower and Broccoli; sow Turnips. Potatoes planted last month will require culture. Onions may be sown for a general crop if buttons to plant are not on hand. Carrots sown will be fit for use in December. Spinach may be sown from time to time. Celery plants need tillage. Lettuce may be transplanted. Sow Radishes frequently.

Natural Deductions

"Can any of you tell me what the ruler of Russia was called?" asked the teacher.

"The Czar," roared the class.

"And what was the Czar's wife known as?"

Only two voices answered this time:

"The Czarina."

"Ah!" said the teacher, eyeing his flock fondly. "That is very good. Now, who will tell me what the Czar's children were called?"

"Czardines!" yelled one little boy. —Ladies' Home Journal.



BROMO-SELTZER

FOR HEADACHES



MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	4 7 54 p.m.	☾ First Quarter,	19 7 29 p.m.
● New Moon,	11 7 50 p.m.	☾ Full Moon,	27 9 9 a.m.

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun fast.	Sun's decli- nation.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.	Tides at
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.				

1	Fri	6 35	52 10	3 15		Warm weather.	☾	8 7	2 28	10
2	Sat	6 45	50 10	3 38		Swedish ministry resigns, 1917	☾	9 0	3 24	10

40. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity Day's length 11 hours 44 min

3	C	6 55	49 10	4 1		Telescopes bring millions of	☾	9 58	4 22	m
4	Mon	6 65	47 11	4 24		[stars into View.	☾	10 59	5 21	0
5	Tu	6 75	46 11	4 47		Battle of Thames, 1813.	☾	morn	6 18	1
6	We	6 85	44 11	5 11		♀ in Aphelion.	☾	0 5	7 14	2
7	Thu	6 95	43 12	5 34		♂ ♀ ☾ Bat. Kings Mtn., 1780	☾	1 13	8 8	3
8	Fri	6 105	41 12	5 57		Great flood in China, 1917.	☾	2 21	9 0	4
9	Sat	6 115	39 12	6 19		♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ♀ ☾	☾	3 28	9 50	5

41. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity Day's length 11 hours 25 min

10	C	6 125	37 12	6 42		Sudden drop in temp.	☾	4 31	10 39	6
11	Mon	6 135	36 13	7 5		Diam. of Venus, 7800 mi.	☾	5 37	11 28	7
12	Tu	6 145	34 13	7 27		COLUMBUS DAY.	☾	sets	eve	16
13	We	6 155	33 13	7 50		♂ ♀ ☾	☾	6 22	1 5	8
14	Thu	6 165	32 13	8 12		♂ ♀ ☾ Washington d. 1799.	☾	7 1	1 54	9
15	Fri	6 175	30 14	8 35		Fair weather.	☾	7 45	2 43	10
16	Sat	6 185	29 14	8 57		Aurora first seen in 1719.	☾	8 31	3 32	10

42. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity Day's length 11 hours 9 min

17	C	6 195	28 14	9 19		♂ ♂ ☾	☾	9 21	4 20	11
18	Mon	6 205	26 14	9 41		Pleasant.	☾	10 14	5 7	ev
19	Tu	6 215	25 14	10 2		Bat. of Zama, B.C. 202.	☾	11 8	5 53	1
20	We	6 225	24 15	10 24		Bat. of Salamis, B.C. 480.	☾	morn	6 39	2
21	Thu	6 235	23 15	10 45		Cooler.	☾	0 5	7 24	3
22	Fri	6 245	21 15	11 7		♂ ♂ ☾	☾	1 3	8 9	3
23	Sat	6 255	19 15	11 28		Gen. Diaz captured, 1912.	☾	2 3	8 55	4

43. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity Day's length 10 hours 51 min

24	C	6 265	17 15	11 49		Daniel Webster died, 1852.	☾	3 7	9 42	5
25	Mon	6 275	16 15	12 9		Unsettled.	☾	4 5	10 31	6
26	Tu	6 285	15 15	12 30		Indigo cultivated here, 1747.	☾	5 11	11 22	6
27	We	6 305	14 16	12 50		T. Roosevelt b. 1858.	☾	rises	morn	7
28	Thu	6 315	13 16	13 11		Stormy.	☾	6 1	0 17	8
29	Fri	6 325	11 16	13 31		John Adams born, 1735.	☾	6 53	1 14	9
30	Sat	6 335	10 16	13 50			☾	7 50	2 14	10

44. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity Day's length 10 hours 35 min

31	C	6 345	9 16	14 10		HALLOWE'EN.	☾	8 53	3 14	11
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Clover and Grass Seed, D. E. Rape, Vetch, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Full line Feed
Grain and Hay, CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for October
 1st to 4th, warm; 5th to 9th, threatening, stormy; 10th to 13th, sudden fall temperature; 14th to 17th, fair; 18th to 20th, pleasant, warm; 21st to 23rd, fair; 24th to 27th, unsettled; 28th to 31st, stormy.

Sometimes, I think, the things we see
 Are shadows of the things to be:
 That what we plan we build;
 That every hope that hath been crossed,
 And every dream we thought was lost,
 In Heaven shall be fulfilled.

—Phoebe Cary.



October Farm Notes
 Finish planting winter-growing
 crops and plant wheat and oats.
 Large acreage of all these crops
 will be planted during this month.
 Where none of these crops can be
 planted as a cover crop, rye should
 be sown, and may be put in as late
 as the middle of November with some
 chance of success.

If seed corn has not been selected,
 give this attention. Select from strong
 vigorous stalks which contain two
 or more. The corn should then
 be free of the weevils gotten out, if there
 is any in it, and it should be per-
 fectly dry and stored where it will
 not get dry and where there is circula-
 tion of air.

Look out for frost, and care for
 the plants or crops as might be in-
 jured by it.

Planting Corn That Will Grow
 Connecticut's experience shows the
 value of testing seed corn. Corn
 laws in that State in 1917 were
 enacted in that a fifty-year germi-
 nation test was made of each entry.
 These tests saved the State thousands
 of dollars, disclosing that much of
 the seed corn of the 1917 crop was
 of very low in germinating qualities. A
 campaign was inaugurated for the
 testing of all corn to be used for the
 1918 crop. The work in many places
 was taken up through the schools,
 and teachers and pupils were taught
 to make tests. No excuse was left for
 the farmer to plant immature corn.
 One county 700 samples showed
 only 30 per cent germinating power,
 in another county only 10 per
 cent of the corn tested was fit for
 planting. The farm bureaus saved
 the day by carrying on so vigorously
 a campaign that all corn fit for plant-
 ing was made available for home use
 for sale. In addition to supplying the
 State's need for good seed corn, the
 farm bureaus were able to get togeth-
 er six car-loads of tested seed corn
 for shipment to North Dakota and
 Wisconsin, where also the situation
 was serious. This corn brought the
 farmers of Connecticut \$15,000.

Garden Calendar For October

Beets planted last month, cultivate.
 Cabbage transplant; also Cauliflower
 and Broccoli. Turnips hoe. Onions
 sown last month will be ready to trans-
 plant, small Bulb Onions set out. Spin-
 ach for winter use sow. Celery earth
 up in dry weather and transplant from
 the bed for further supplies; also Let-
 tuce for spring use. Radishes sow as
 required. Asparagus beds dress. Straw-
 berries transplant. Take up Potatoes
 and other roots; secure them from wet
 and frost; collect Pumpkins and winter
 Squashes, and expose them to the winds
 and on a dry bench before they are
 stored away.

The Result

Dyer—"Is Dr. Deum well up in his
 profession?"

Ryer—"What he doesn't know
 about medicine would fill a ceme-
 tery."—Judge.



LOOK! it's FREE



This style is only one of dozens that we are offering **Absolutely Free**. We make this sacrifice just to prove our "Wonder-Values" in genuine made-to-measure tailoring.

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Latest style belt loops and all extras free. "No Extra Charges" for anything.

\$50 to \$100 a Week

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Spencer Mead Company, Wholesale Tailors
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Recent census figures show that in New York City there are 2,500 more women than men.





MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 3 2 35 a.m.
 ● New Moon, 10 11 5 a.m.

D. H. M.
 ☽ First Quarter, 18 3 13
 ☼ Full Moon, 25 8 42

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun fast.	Sun's declination.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.			
1 Mon	6 35 5	8 16 14	29	ALL SAINTS' DAY.				9 58	4 13
2 Tu	6 36 5	7 16 14	48	Variable weather.				11 5	5 10
3 We	6 37 5	6 16 15	7	♂ ♀ ☾				morn	6 5
4 Thu	6 38 5	5 16 15	26	Fair and warm.				0 12	6 56
5 Fri	6 39 5	4 16 15	44	♂ ♀ ☾ British declare war				1 18	7 46
6 Sat	6 40 5	3 16 16	2	♂ ♀ ☾ [on Turkey, 1914.				2 22	8 34

45. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 10 hours 21 m

7 C	6 41 5	2 16 16	20	Japanese take Tsingtau, 1914.				3 24	9 22
8 Mon	6 42 5	1 16 16	37	Leap year orig. B.C. 45.				4 28	10 10
9 Tu	6 43 5	0 16 16	55	The Kaiser abdicates, 1918.				5 31	10 58
10 We	6 44 4	59 15 17	12	Martin Luther b. 1483.				6 30	11 46
11 Thu	6 45 4	58 15 17	28	♂ ♀ ☾ Armistice signed				sets	eve 35
12 Fri	6 46 4	57 15 17	45	[and war ended, 1918.				6 24	1 24
13 Sat	6 47 4	56 15 18	1	♂ ♀ ☾ Cold.				7 13	2 13

46. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 10 hours 7 m

14 C	6 48 4	55 15 18	16	A year in Mars, 687 days.				8 6	3 11
15 Mon	6 49 4	55 15 18	32	♂ ♂ ☾				8 58	3 47
16 Tu	6 50 4	54 15 18	47	♂ ♀ ☾				9 54	4 33
17 We	6 51 4	54 14 19	2	Ground bone for all crops.				10 51	5 17
18 Thu	6 52 4	53 14 19	16	Never be idle.				11 49	6 2
19 Fri	6 53 4	52 14 19	30	♂ ♂ ☾				morn	6 46
20 Sat	6 54 4	52 14 19	44	Count Tolstoi died, 1910.				0 48	7 31

47. Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 9 hours 56 m

21 C	6 55 4	51 14 19	57	Fair weather.				1 47	8 18
22 Mon	6 56 4	51 13 20	10	Suffrag. riots in London, 1910.				2 50	9 8
23 Tu	6 57 4	50 13 20	23	Parasites make poor crops.				3 56	10 0
24 We	6 58 4	49 13 20	35	☐ ♂ ☾				5 2	10 57
25 Thu	6 59 4	49 12 20	47	THANKSGIVING DAY.				6 11	11 57
26 Fri	7 0 4	48 12 20	59					rises	morn
27 Sat	7 1 4	48 12 21	10	Snow.				6 39	0 59

48. Advent Sunday

Day's length 9 hours 44 m

28 C	7 3 4	47 11 21	20	Milk is good for hens.				7 45	2 11
29 Mon	7 4 4	47 11 21	31	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.				8 54	3 11
30 Tu	7 5 4	47 11 21	41	ST. ANDREW. ♂ ♀ ☾				10 3	3 59

Grain and Grass Seeds, Canada Peas, Full line Animal and Poultry Feeds, Hay
 Grain, Etc., CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for November

1st to 2nd, variable; 3rd to 5th, fair, warm; 6th to 9th, windy, unsettled; 10th to 15th, cold; 16th to 19th, rain; 20th to 23rd, fair; 24th to 25th, blustery; 26th to 28th, snow; 29th to 30th, threatening.

Life! we have been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not "Good night," but in some brighter clime
Bid me "Good morning."

—Mrs. Barbauld.

November Farm Notes

During this month a lot of good, deep plowing should be done, but care should be exercised to see that both the soil and the subsoil are dry enough to be plowed. If no winter-growing crops are planted, the soil should be left rough (harrowed). This will, to some extent, prevent washing and leaching. Plowing should be very deep, otherwise it may wash during the winter. This fall breaking will allow the weathering process to get in good work during the winter. Fall plowing is also that much advance breaking done for the next year's crops. It will prevent much strenuousness at breaking time in the spring.

Improves Varieties of Soy Beans

The increasing utilization of the soy bean as food and in numerous manufactured products has resulted in an increased public interest in this crop and a consequent larger acreage. The United States Department of Agriculture has extended its field work with soy beans, especially in connection with the testing of improved varieties selected from numerous introductions from Asia. Much hybridization involving the crossing of the non-shattering, smooth sorts with standard commercial sorts has been done. Many of the most important varieties now grown are the result of the Department's work. Several recently distributed are the Haberlandt, Virginia, Wilson-Five, Hahto, Biloxi, Black Eyebrow, Manchou, and Peking. The testing of varieties for food purposes has given a soft-boiling bean, Easy Cook, superior to any other tested, and the Hahto, a variety especially valuable for use as a green vegetable. Breeding work is being continued with varieties of high oil and protein content and high forage and seed yield.

Disappointing Papa

Miss Prittkid—"But, father, he is man you can trust."

Her pa—"Gracious, girl; what I want is one I can borrow from."—Indianapolis Star.

**Garden Calendar For November**

Cabbage may be taken up and laid in rows against a ridge, so as to form a square, compact, close-growing bed, the roots and stems buried up to the lower leaves of the Cabbage; the beds may then be covered with straw or a temporary shed erected over them. Beets dig and store. Carrots dig and store. Turnips and Salsify did for convenient access. Now is a good time to transplant fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Spring is generally a better time for transplanting evergreens.

Prevention of Colds

Do not get close to others who have colds.

Do not use handkerchiefs, towels, or cups that have been used by people who have colds.

Do not sneeze or cough except into your own handkerchief.

Do not spit on the floor, and thus spread colds, tuberculosis and other diseases.

Do not neglect a cold. During the first few days if you have fever stay in bed. This will help you and protect others from getting your cold. Take a laxative and use simple household remedies. If these do not help you, call a doctor.

Keep your body in good condition and you will be able to resist the germs causing colds.

Colds come from the bacteria in your mouth, teeth, nose, and throat. Keep these parts clean and reduce the danger of catching cold to a minimum.

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E. D. LIFE, Dept T-40, CHICAGO





MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	2 11 29 a.m.	☾ First Quarter,	18 9 40
● New Moon,	10 5 4 a.m.	☼ Full Moon,	25 7 39
☾ Last Quarter,	31 11 35 p.m.		

Day of M'th.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun fast.	Sun's declination.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND OTHER MISCELLANY.	Moon's signs.	Moon rises or sets.	Moon south.
						Dark of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the ground. Light of the Moon plant seed that fruit in the light.			
1 We	7	6 4	46	10 21	50	<i>Fair and warm.</i>	♏	11 11	4 53
2 Thu	7	8 4	46	10 21	59	Jay Gould died, 1892.	♏	morn	5 44
3 Fri	7	9 4	46	10 22	8	♂ ♀ ☾	♏	0 17	6 33
4 Sat	7	10 4	46	9 22	16	Cubic foot of ice, 57 lbs.	♏	1 17	7 20

49. Second Sunday in Advent

Day's length 9 hours 35 m

5 C	7	11 4	46	9 22	24	Martin Van Buren b., 1782.	♏	2 21	8 8
6 Mon	7	12 4	46	8 22	31	<i>Threatening, foggy.</i>	♏	3 23	8 55
7 Tu	7	13 4	46	8 22	38	Hoar frost sign of rain.	♏	4 22	9 42
8 We	7	14 4	46	7 22	44	♂ ♀ ☾ "Uncle Remus" b. 1848	♏	5 22	10 31
9 Thu	7	15 4	46	7 22	50	British take Jerusalem, 1917.	♏	6 16	11 19
10 Fri	7	16 4	46	7 22	56	☐ ♀ ☉ <i>Cool.</i>	♏	sets	eve 8
11 Sat	7	17 4	46	6 23	1	Pilgrims at Plym'th, 1620.	♏	5 58	0 56

50. Third Sunday in Advent

Day's length 9 hours 28 m

12 C	7	18 4	46	6 23	5	<i>Rain, sleet, and snow.</i>	♏	6 50	1 43
13 Mon	7	19 4	47	5 23	10	Live up to engagements.	♏	7 46	2 29
14 Tu	7	20 4	47	5 23	13	♂ ♀ ☾ Washington d., 1799.	♏	8 42	3 14
15 We	7	20 4	47	4 23	17	EMBER DAY. ♂ ♂ ☾	♏	9 39	3 58
16 Thu	7	21 4	48	4 23	19	☐ ♀ ☉ <i>Cold.</i>	♏	10 37	4 41
17 Fri	7	21 4	48	3 23	22	EMBER DAY.	♏	11 37	5 25
18 Sat	7	22 4	48	3 23	24	EMBER DAY.	♏	morn	6 9

51. Fourth Sunday in Advent

Day's length 9 hours 27 m

19 C	7	22 4	49	2 23	25	<i>Mild weather.</i>	♏	0 32	6 56
20 Mon	7	23 4	49	2 23	26	Be kind to farm animals.	♏	1 36	7 46
21 Tu	7	24 4	49	1 23	26	WINTER BEGINS.	♏	2 41	8 39
22 We	7	24 4	50	1 23	26		♏	3 47	9 36
23 Thu	7	25 4	50	0 23	26	♀ in ☿	♏	4 54	10 37
24 Fri	7	25 4	51	23	25	<i>Storm wave.</i>	♏	6 0	11 39
25 Sat	7	25 4	51	23	23	CHRISTMAS DAY.	♏	rises	morn

52. Sunday after Christmas

Day's length 9 hours 26 m

26 C	7	26 4	52	0 23	21	ST. STEPHEN.	♏	6 33	0 42
27 Mon	7	26 4	53	1 23	19	ST. JOHN, EVANGELIST.	♏	7 44	1 44
28 Tu	7	26 4	53	1 23	16	♂ ♀ ☾ Woodrow Wilson b.,	♏	8 54	2 42
29 We	7	26 4	54	2 23	13	<i>Cold and damp. [1856.]</i>	♏	10 5	3 36
30 Thu	7	27 4	55	2 23	9	♂ ♀ ☾	♏	11 9	4 28
31 Fri	7	27 4	56	3 23	5	Good-bye to 1920.	♏	morn	5 17

Irish Potatoes, Canada Peas, Complete line Animal and Poultry Feeds, Hay Grain, CARTER, VENABLE & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Weather Forecast for December

1st to 3rd, warm, fair; 4th to 8th, threatening, foggy, 9th to 10th, cool; 11th to 14th, rain, sleet and snow; 15th to 18th, cold; 19th to 22nd, milder, slushy; 23rd to 27th, storm wage; 28th to 31st, cold and damp.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

—Addison, Cato.

December Farm Notes

At the end of this month balance up the farm accounts to ascertain what the losses and profits are during the year. The wise farmer should profit by his past experience. The farmer should be a business man as much as a man in any other vocation.

Settle up all debts, if possible, so as to relieve your mind of them, and allow you to begin the New Year's farm operations free from such burdens. Also make plans for the growing of much home supplies next year.

Try to make the holiday season a happy one for each member of the family, and join your neighbors in a good spirit of fraternity.

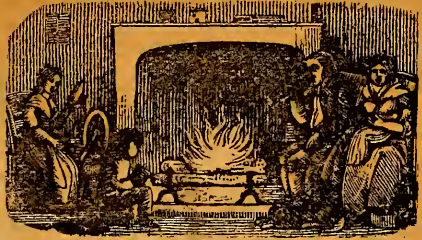
The Blind of France

Owing to the invention that is called the Braille alphabet for the blind, France has made wonderful progress in the reclamation service for the blind. The general idea is to give each man the most intellectual work for which he can fit himself. The blinded soldiers may study anything in the world, from higher mathematics down; a very notable proportion elect languages. As evidence of their successful re-education, we are told that one has become a Director of Studies in the Military College; that a former school teacher has resumed his classes; that a student has taken his Degree of Philosophy; that one blinded soldier is Inspector for the Board of Education, and another a professor in a government school. A one-armed blind man is giving instruction to twenty seeing men in a technical school. Many others, somewhat less brilliant, have found employment as typists, telephonists, secretaries, etc.; and the non-intellectual classes have been no less successful in returning to occupations quite on a level with those which they formerly pursued.

Willing to Sell

"What are you taking for your gold?"

"Make me an offer."—Boston Transcript.

**Garden Calendar For December**

Everything that needs protection should now be attended to. If the weather is open, the ground may be plowed or trenched to receive the benefit of the winter frost. Compost prepare; dung prepare for hot-beds. Hot-beds attend to. Radish and Salads sow in frames; also Lettuce. Transplanting trees may still be done. Prune fruit trees, vines, etc. Transplant all hardy plants. Cabbage plants sown in October will be fit to put out. Sow large York to head in January and February. Small Onions may still be planted. Earth-up Celery in dry weather. Thin Spinach as you collect for daily use.

A Delicate Query

Miss Antique—"I can truthfully say I am single from choice."

Miss Caustique—"Whose choice?"
—Philadelphia Record.

State Street Styles FREE

Not one cent cost to you under easy conditions. No extra charge for fancy styles, belt loops, golf bottoms, pearl buttons, all FREE. Before you buy a suit or pants, before you take another order, get our free samples and new offer.

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Drop us a line or send us your name on a postal card and we will send details of this *startling offer*. We will also send you our wonderful style book, a large assortment of cloth samples and dozens of fashion plates to choose from. *Everything Free.*

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WASHINGTON TAILORING CO., DEPT 604 Chicago

BOY AND GIRL FARMERS

Big Part Played By Club Members in the Production of Bread and Meat

T. E. BROWNE, North Carolina Club Agent

The agricultural club members of North Carolina, those boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years, who are engaged in producing various kinds of food, never fail to respond to the demands of the State and Nation. When we entered the world war, North Carolina's club enrollment (exclusive of the canning clubs) was approximately 8,000. An appeal was made through the teachers and county agents, the Governor of the State joining heartily in the campaign with a special appeal to greatly increase North Carolina's army of junior food producers. The result is that there are today in the State approximately 20,000 club boys and girls engaged in producing corn, potatoes, peanuts, wheat, pigs, and poultry, an increase of 150 per cent over 1917. This increase was made in spite of the fact that few prizes have been offered, those in charge of the work believing that patriotism was sufficiently strong among the boys and girls to cause them to join the clubs and do their best, this year, as their contribution toward increasing the world's food supply.

The wheat club membership, in response to the State's demand for increased acreage, increased materially. The wheat club members do not confine their efforts to one acre. Kemp Estep, of Alleghany County, reports 52½ bushels on 3¼ acres at a total cost of \$45.50, leaving him a profit of \$80.47, valuing the wheat at \$2.40 per bushel.

During 1918 the greatest interest has been evident in the live-stock clubs, the pig club enrollment jumping from 2,015 members in 1917 to 4,507 in 1918, and the poultry club enrollment from 1,852 in 1917 to 4,869 in 1918. This increase is due to the activities of the swine and poultry extension men in their campaign for more live-stock in the State, and to the excellent co-operation of banks and business men in furnishing money to the children, with which to get a start. The banks of the State are due special mention for their liberality, their aid being limited only by the supply of pigs available for club members.

In addition to the banks, a group of patriotic, public-spirited citizens started a loan fund of \$25,000 with which to aid club members in those

sections where the banks fail to furnish the money. Five thousand dollars of this fund is available to be lent to worthy club members, upon recommendation of the county agents, to purchase pure-bred pigs and other live-stock, in order that no country child who really wants to join in the club work may be debarred by lack of money.

Through the influence of the poultry clubs the "American hen" is rapidly becoming into her long deserved place of prestige in North Carolina as a food producer and money-maker. The efforts of the Agricultural Extension Service have been directed toward the production of standard, pure-bred farm flocks on a profitable business basis. This can only be done by following carefully a few fundamental principles of breeding and feeding. The presence of pure-bred flocks and modern poultry houses on a large percent of our farms shows that the efforts of the Extension Service are bearing fruit. The high prices paid for all poultry products and the premium placed upon chickens of standard size and eggs of standard color are further encouragement to the thousands of club members and their families. The club members have without doubt been the pioneers in bringing about the changed attitude toward the hen on the farm.

Reports just received from twenty-eight of the 3,648 white club members show 5,165 chicks raised in 1918. On the same basis, the 3,648 white club members will have raised three-quarters of a million chicks. Each one of the twenty-eight farms heard from has built modern poultry houses and brood coops, according to plans and specifications sent out of the office of poultry clubs. Of course at the present time the greater emphasis is placed upon the club work, as one of the State's and Nation's great agencies for increasing food production, and no mean position does it occupy when viewed from that angle alone. However, the fact must not be lost sight of that the greatest good to come from club work is not the increased yield of crops, but that the growing of some farm crop or livestock is a means of getting hold of the boy or girl and giving him or her a vision of the possibilities in intelligent farming. By cen-

tering their attention for a time upon something in which they have a deep, personal interest and showing them how much greater are the returns when intelligent, scientific methods are followed than when the old "slipshod" methods are used, they are made to realize that there is a place on the farm for the utilization of the best brains of the country, and to recognize their place in the Nation's great economic development.

AMERICA'S GREATEST SOLDIER

General Pershing's happy star has been ascendent throughout the period of his service in France. No stain of criticism or glaring error mars his escutcheon. His record of achievement as Commanding Officer of the American Expeditionary Force in France has been unusual in that there were no untoward events or reverses to impair the feeling of almost awed confidence with which he is regarded by the American people. Pershing came through clean. He has a tremendously hard record to live up to.

Pershing did not avoid mistakes by avoiding decisions. He struck and struck hard for his own ideas. His aggressive personality and confidence in his own estimate of one phase of the military situation in France turned the tide of battle against Germany. That phase was the morale and fighting ability of the American troops. The French generals, even Marshal Foch, it is said, did not believe the American forces were sufficiently trained to be relied upon in a vital way, even as reserves. They were deferring such reliance upon the Americans shortly before the second battle of the Marne. Pershing believed otherwise. He challenged their doubts. He staked his own military reputation and the reputation of the American armies in the war upon the ability of his troops to deliver. By his own faith and forcefulness he imposed his own estimate upon the Allied supreme command. The result was the appeal to the Americans to save the Allied cause at the second battle of the Marne.

The Americans, as the story goes, advancing to the attack, encountered vast numbers of the defeated French. The French warned the Americans that the Boches were coming. "They are the ones we are looking for," cried the Americans. "Divide your lines and let us through." And on they went to Chateau-Thierry and the greatest achievements of American arms in modern warfare. It was Pershing's assertive confidence that placed these Americans in the strategic reserve where they could be thrown forward for the decisive counter-attack of the war.

What those nearest and dearest to Pershing—Senator Warren, his

father-in-law, for instance—tell us is, that he is a warm-hearted, kindly man, whose self-discipline should not be mistaken for coldness. His friends sense and deplore the prevalent idea of Pershing's grimness, which is not unlike the earlier conception of President Wilson's personality. One of them remarked to me that Pershing's strong jaw should not be mistaken as an indication of an unemotional nature. "The strength of his face was also in his mother's face," said one of Pershing's kinsmen, "and she was one of the gentlest, kindest of women."

The first of his ancestors born in America, his great-grandfather, was a Methodist minister. Pershing himself is an Episcopalian, and was confirmed by Bishop Brent during his service in the Philippines. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal to Hogs (Progressive Farmer)

(1) Cottonseed meal should not constitute more than one-third or one-fourth the ration of hogs.

(2) Cottonseed meal should not be fed for more than four or five weeks at any one period; but after a rest of three to five weeks, the cottonseed meal may again be fed for another period of four or five weeks.

(3) When hogs are on green feed, cottonseed meal may be fed in larger quantities and for longer periods than when dry feeds only are used.

(4) Possibly the feeding of wood ashes or copperas, with the cottonseed meal, and souring the cottonseed meal mixed with water before feeding, may have some effect in lessening its poisonous action on hogs.

(5) Except for its poisonous effects on some hogs, cottonseed meal is a most excellent feed for hogs, making good gains and producing a firm carcass.

(6) It appears that some samples of cottonseed meal are more toxic or poisonous for hogs than are other samples; but since no one knows just what the poisonous matter is, it is not practicable to distinguish the less poisonous from the more poisonous samples of meal, except by trial.

(7) Cottonseed meal, forming one-third or one-fourth the ration, is a most excellent feed for hogs for the

last four weeks before slaughtering especially for hogs grazed on peanuts, soy beans and other soft pork producing feeds; for it produces good gains and hardens the fat.

Pusillanimous German Navy

The German Navy has won little credit in this war. It bears the stain of the submarine murders, and having begun under the black flag, it has ended under the red flag. At the last it refused to fight. That interesting fact was disclosed by Sir Eric Geddes in his speech at the historic Guildhall banquet. The German crews mutinied because they were ordered out to meet the Grand Fleet. They deprived our glorious Navy of that engagement for which it has so long been waiting, and they prevented Admiral Beatty from repeating the magnificent achievements of the last great war, to the intense sorrow and disappointment of our men.

Very different was the conduct of the French Fleet in 1805; when it put out to battle from Cadiz and met our Navy at Trafalgar. It suffered defeat, but it won the admiration of the world by its heroism, and left a memory which abides through the ages and will ever be honored in this country. So, too, with the Spanish Fleet at Santiago in 1898. It steamed out to annihilation by an overwhelm-

ing American force. It perished in battle, but with a last display of chivalry, and its end was glorious and worthy of the great people whose flag it bore. It was faithful to that call of honor that the German Navy has belied.

Cause of the Trouble

An old sailor approached a farmer for a meal one day, saying he was willing to work.

"I will give you a meal," said the farmer, "if you will round up those sheep on the common there and drive them into this fold."

In three hours' time the sailor came back looking hot, but happy.

Glancing over the gate in the field, the farmer saw the sheep safely in the fold. "There's a hare sitting up among 'em," he exclaimed.

"Do you mean that little fellow there?" asked the sailor. "Why, that's the little beggar who gave me all the trouble. I thought it was a lamb!"

Great Color Scheme

Mary—"Why do you always buy two kinds of note-paper?"

Jane—"Well, when I write to Jack I use red paper—that means love; and when I write to George I use blue paper—which means faithful and true."—Tit-Bits.



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Get the Wonderful Beauty Methods of this Beautiful Woman

Blemishes Removed Quickly and Permanently

I ONLY ASK THAT YOU WRITE ME FIRST. Send no money. All confidential. No one else will know.

Then to you, and any reader of this paper, I'll give full details of my wonderful and astonishing treatment. No obligations. No risk. You be the sole judge. I offer this fairly and truthfully—**FREE** to you.



Miss Pearl La Sage, former actress

My great complexion beauty marvel has instantly produced a sensation. You can try it without risk and prove all I say — all that thousands of others say who know the results. Stubborn cases have been cured that baffled physicians and beauty specialists for years. You have never in your life used or heard of anything like it. Will make muddy complexions, red spots, pimples, blackheads, eruptions vanish almost like magic.

No cream, lotion, enamel, salve, plaster, bandage, mask, massage, diet or apparatus, nothing to swallow. It doesn't matter whether or not your complexion is a "fright," whether your face is full of muddy spots; peppery blackheads, embarrassing pimples and eruptions, or whether your skin is rough and "porey," and you've tried almost everything under the sun to get rid of the blemishes. This wonderful treatment, in just ten days, positively removes every blemish and beautifies your skin in a marvelous way. You look years younger. It gives the bloom and tint of purity of a freshly blown rose. In ten days you can be the subject of the wild admiration of all your friends, no matter what your age or condition of health.

So, this minute, send me your name and address on the free coupon, or postal or letter, and by return mail I will write you full details in plain sealed envelope free. Decide now and do it for your own greater happiness.

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Famous Peace Treaties

Cambrai, the "Ladies' Peace," between France and Austria, signed by Louise of Savoy and Margaret of Austria.....	1529
The Pyrenees, between Spain and France	1659
Olivia, between Germany, Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg and France	1660
Copenhagen, between Sweden and Denmark	1660
Westminster, between England and Holland	1674
Nimeguen, between England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, and Sweden.....	1678
The Hague, between France and Holland	1684
Ryswick, between England and France	1697
Baden, between Germany and France	1714
Aix-la-Chapelle, between England, France, Germany, Spain, Sardinia, Holland, Modena, and Genoa	1748
St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia	1762
Versailles, between Great Britain and Spain	1783
Paris, between Great Britain and the United States	1783
Paris, between Great Britain and Holland	1784
The Hague, between France and Holland	1795
Basle, between France and Spain	1795
Tilsit, between France and Russia	1807
Valencay, between France and Spain	1813
Trent, between Great Britain and the United States	1814
Paris, between France and the Allies	1815
Adrianople, between Russia and Turkey	1829
Paris, between Russia and the Allies	1856
Prague, between Austria and Italy	1868
Versailles, between Germany and France	1871
San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey	1878
Shimonoseki, between Japan and China	1895
Paris, between the United States and Spain (ratified by the Senate in April, 1899).....	1898
Portsmouth, between Russia and Japan	1905
Lausanne, between Italy and Turkey	1913
Bucharest, between Bulgaria and the Balkan Allies	1913

The treaty of Belgrade, between Turkey and the German Empire, in 1739, stipulated that peace was lim-

ited to twenty-seven years. The treaty of Adrianople in 1713, between Russia and Turkey, limited peace to twenty-five years.

The Spirit of the Army

"We have learned so much and have received so many benefits that it is hard to say which is the most important, but I think the most valuable thing of all is our new conception of patriotism, writes the Cave Scout in Boys' Life. "I know the words 'Our Flag' and 'My Country' mean more to me now than they ever would have meant if I had not joined the army. To begin with, we all gave up something dear to us—home and friends—when we responded to Uncle Sam's call. And it is as true as day that the things you make some sacrifice for are the things you value most highly. Then, when we actually got to camp and began to catch the spirit of the army, Old Glory looked different to us than it ever had before. I can understand now why men will follow that old flag to certain death."

Beats Gasoline At 15 Cents A Gallon

New Invention Makes Fords Run 34 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline and Start Easy in Coldest Weather. Other Cars Show Proportionate Savings.

A new carburetor which cuts down gasoline consumption of any motor including the Ford, and reduces gasoline bills from one-third to one-half is the proud achievement of the Air Friction Carburetor Co., 222 Madison St., Dayton Ohio. This remarkable invention not only increases the power of all motors from 30 to 50 per cent, but enables everyone to run slow on high gear. It also makes it easy to start a Ford or any other car in the coldest weather without previously warming the motor. With it you can use the very cheapest grade of gasoline or half gasoline and half kerosene and still get more power and more mileage than you now get from the highest test gasoline. Many Ford owners say they now get as high as 45 to 50 miles to a gallon of gasoline. So sure are the manufacturers of the immense saving their new carburetor will make that they offer to send it on 30 days trial to every car owner. As it can be put on or taken off in a few minutes by anyone, all readers of Turner's Almanac who want to try it should send their name, address and make of car to the manufacturers at once. They also want local agents to whom they offer exceptionally large profits. Write them today.—Adv.

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PEACE PARLEYS

During the Thirty Years' War it took six years of haggling to decide the city where the conference was to be held. Another six years were spent in drafting the treaties.

Another instance is on our own hemisphere. Spain and her revolted South American colonies began hostilities in 1810; fighting did not cease until 1825, and actual peace was not declared until 1845.

To this day a state of war exists between France and Mexico, for after Maximilian's execution in 1867, the French withdrew their armies from Mexico, but never signed any treaty.

Armistices do not always precede peace. The treaty of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan was signed September 5, 1905. It was not until nine days later that an armistice was signed on the battlefields of Manchuria.

During the war between France and Austria in 1735, hostilities continued until the peace treaty was actually signed and ratified. During the war of 1814, the treaty of Ghent was signed December 24, but hostilities continued for seven weeks until the home governments could ratify the drafts. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico was signed in 1848, but hostilities continued until March 6 of the next year.

Peace is sometimes brought about by the intervention of a nation or ruler acting as mediator. Pope Urban VI acted as such in the years preceding the peace of Westphalia. In 1697 Sweden acted as mediator in the treaty of Ryswick between France on the one side and England, Germany, Spain, and Holland on the other. In the war of 1814 Russia attempted to be the peace-maker, but Britain rejected her good offices. Austria helped to bring the Crimean War to an end. The United States sought to end the struggle of 1838 between France and Mexico. In 1860 the United States intervened, this time between France and Great Britain on the one hand, and China on the other.

In 1865 we tried to end hostilities between Spain and the republics on the west coast of South America, the proffer being accepted some years later.

After suffering grievous defeats in 1870, France appealed to the United States to ask Germany to make peace, but the latter declined the proposal. When China tasted defeat at the hands of Japan in 1895, she appealed to the United States as follows:

"Will your government do us the

great favor to intervene to stop this war and re-establish peace? Such an act would be happy for China, happy for every country."

It was upon these precedents that Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey acted when they pleaded for peace through intermediaries.

Flash From the Footlights

"There were two actresses in an early play of mine," said an author, "both very beautiful; but the leading actress was thin. She quarreled one day at rehearsal with the other lady, and she ended the quarrel by saying, haughtily: 'Remember, please, that I am the star.'"

"'Yes I know you're the star,' the other retorted, eyeing with an amused smile the leading actress's long, slim figure, 'but you'd look better, my dear, if you were a little meteor!'"—Tit-Bits.

Sour Grapes

Edith—"Jack told me I was so interesting and so beautiful."

Marie—"And yet you will trust yourself for life with a man who begins deceiving you even during his courtship."—Toronto Telegram.

Beats Gas-Electricity

New Lamp Has No Wick. No Chimney. No Odor. Most Brilliant Light Known

A new lamp which experts agree gives the most powerful home light in the world, is the latest achievement of W. H. Hoffstott, 919 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. This remarkable new lamp beats gas or electricity—gives more light than three hundred candles, eighteen ordinary lamps or ten brilliant electric lights, and costs only one cent a night, a blessing to every home on farm or in small town. It is absolutely safe and gives universal satisfaction. A child can carry it. It is the ambition of Mr. Hoffstott to have every home, store, hall or church enjoy the increased comfort of this powerful, pleasing, brilliant, white light and he will send one of his new lamps on free trial to any reader of Turner's Almanac who writes him. He wants one person in each locality to whom he can refer new customers. Take advantage of his free offer. Agents wanted. Write him today.

—Adv.

Q-BOAT VERSUS U-BOAT

German Submarine Queered By a Camouflaged British Ship of War Armed to the Teeth

When the submarine menace was at its height a British ship of war was worked over to look like a slow freighter, and, in that disguise, to lure U-boats to destruction. How well the scheme worked is told in the following narrative:

"For five weary months they patrolled the Atlantic waiting for the chance to avenge the Lusitania's dead. And often—so successful was their camouflage—they deceived even their own cruisers. Finally the long desired opportunity came.

"Early one spring morning, when the daylight was stealing out of gray skies across the Atlantic waste, the track of a torpedo bubbled across the bows and passed ahead of the ship. The moment for which they had waited five weary months had come.

"As befitted her role of tramp steamer in the early days of the war, the ship held steadily on her way, observing the stars in their courses, but not otherwise interested in the universe. Inboard, however, the alarm rang along the mess-decks and saloons, and men crawled into hen-coops and deck-houses, eagerly fingering the pistol-grips of the hidden guns. A few minutes later the submarine broke surface half a mile astern of the ship, and fired a shot across her bows. Whereupon, the supposed collier stopped her engines, and lay rolling in the trough of the seas with steam pouring from her

exhausts, while the crew, who had rehearsed this moment to a perfection never yet realized on the boards of legitimate drama, rushed to and fro with every semblance of panic. The captain danced from one end of the bridge to the other, waving his arms and shouting; boats were turned out and in again amid a deliberate confusion that brought blushes to the cheeks of the ex-merchant seamen called upon to play the part.

"In the meantime the submarine had approached at full speed to within about 700 yards, and, evidently not satisfied with the speed at which the ship was being abandoned, fired another shot, which pitched 50 yards short of the engine-room. There was apparently nothing further to be gained by prolonging the performance for this impatient audience, and the lieutenant-commander on the bridge, cap in hand, and breathless with his pantomimic exertions, blew a thrill blast on his whistle. Simultaneously the White Ensign fluttered to the masthead, deck-houses and screens clattered down and three minutes later the submarine sank under a rain of shells and Maxim bullets. As she disappeared beneath the surface the avenger reached the spot and dropped a depth charge over her. A moment after the explosion the submarine reappeared in a perpendicular position alongside the ship, denting the bilge-keel as she rolled



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Catalog, which shows full lines of Furniture, Rugs, Dishes, Wearing Apparel, Silverware, Jewelry, etc. Or you can keep out a liberal cash commission, if preferred. **25 years' honest dealing have made us the largest house of the kind in the U. S.** It pays to be our agent. Send no money; just write us to send 1 dozen salve and the premium catalog.

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drunkenly among the waves. The after guns put five more rounds into the shattered hull at point-blank range, and, as she sank for the last time, two more depth charges were dropped in mercy to speed her passing.

"The lieutenant-commander in command had personally been superintending the administering of the coup de grace from the stern, and, as he turned to make his way forward to the bridge for a few brief moments, the bonds of naval discipline relaxed. His men surged round him in a wildly cheering throng, struggling to be the first to wring him by the hand. They then mustered in the saloon, standing bare-headed while their captain read the Prayers of Thanksgiving for Victory, and called for three cheers for his Majesty the King. They cheered as only men can cheer in the first exultant flush of victory. But as the vessel gathered way and resumed her grim quest each man realized, deep down in his heart, that far sterner ordeals lay ahead."

Astonishing Illiteracy in the Army

The war revealed an extent of illiteracy in America almost unbelievable. Secretary of the Interior Lane points out that there are 700,000 men of draft age in the United States who cannot read or write in English or in any other language. There are 5,500,000 persons over ten years of age who cannot read or write in any language. The regular army never enlisted illiterates, but the Draft Act brought into the army approximately 35,000 illiterates and as many more who were almost illiterate. These soldiers could not sign their names. They could not read the manual of arms. They could not read their letters or write home. They could not read their daily orders posted on bulletin boards in camp. They could not understand signals in time of battle. The economic loss through illiteracy is estimated at \$825,000,000 a year, on the conservative assumption that the productive labor value of an illiterate is less by only 50 cents a day than that of an educated person. Ten per cent of our country folk cannot read or write a word.

The Grim Reaper

It was in a street car. The woman wore a long wisp of artificial grain which, protruding horizontally, tickled the ear of the roughly dressed man who occupied the seat beside her. At last he could stand it no longer. He took out his jack-knife and opened it. "Lady," he said, "if them oats gets into my ear again there's goin' to be a harvest.—Boston Transcript.

Cured His Piles

Now 88 Years Old, But Works at Trade of Blacksmith and Feels Younger Since Piles Are Gone

The oldest active blacksmith in Michigan is still pounding his anvil in the town of Homer—thanks to my internal method of curing piles.



Mr. Jacob Lyon, Homer, Mich.

I wish that you could hear him tell of his many experiences with ointments, salves, dilators, etc., before he tried my method. Here is a letter just received from him:

Mr. E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: I want you to know what your treatment has done for me. I had suffered with piles for many years and used suppositories and all kinds of treatments, but never got relief until I tried yours. Am now completely cured. Although I am 88 years old, and the oldest active blacksmith in Michigan, I feel years younger since the piles have left me. I will surely recommend it to all I know who suffer this way. You can use my letter any way you wish and I hope it will lead others to try this wonderful remedy.

Yours truly,

J. L. LYON.

Don't let a doctor cut you and don't waste money on foolish salves, ointments, dilators, etc., but send today for a Free Trial of my internal method for the Permanent Cure of Piles.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of salves, ointments, dilators and other local treatments have failed.

FREE PILE COUPON

E. R. Page,

1217 Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send free trial of your Method to:

.....

RENEWING FERTILITY OF SANDY SOILS

Deficiencies Must Be Supplied by the Addition of Materials Economically Applied

(By C. B. WILLIAMS, North Carolina State College)

In order to maintain the more productive soils and to build up the lesser productive ones of Eastern Carolina, it will be necessary to use fer-

tilizing materials supplying the main deficiencies of the soil. One cannot continue to grow on any soil and sell the products from the farm and have the soils continue generally in a highly productive state. Neither can one by the use of livestock, unless he buys considerable feed, hope to increase the producing power of his farm as a general proposition, for the simple reason that livestock does not add fertility to the soil, unless it is in purchased feeds, but rather when one sells the products from the livestock or the stock themselves soil fertility is gradually removed from the farm. Again, when wheat, corn or any other crop is sold from the farm a certain amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash that was originally in the soil is taken from it and will sooner or later have to be replaced by the addition of these constituents in the most economical way.



NEW TREATMENT THAT KNOCKS RHEUMATISM

75c BOX FREE TO ANY SUFFERER

Up in Syracuse, N. Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder, reporting cases that seem little short of miraculous. Just a few treatments even in the very worst cases seem to accomplish wonders even after other remedies have failed entirely. It seems to neutralize the uric acid and lime salt deposits in the blood, driving all the poisonous clogging waste from the system. Soreness, pain, stiffness, swelling just seem to melt away and vanish.

The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody that suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get a free 75c package from him to prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 75c package free if you will just cut out this notice and send it with your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally."

F. H. Delano, 979-A, Wood Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. I can send only one Free Package to an address.—Adv.

In the case of nitrogen, which is the most expensive constituent, the wise farmer plans as nearly as practicable to supply the needs of his soil for this constituent by the growth and turning under of leguminous crops. It is not possible by the growth of any crop to supply potash and phosphoric acid in the same way that nitrogen is supplied by the growth of legumes, hence sooner or later these constituents have to be added to the soil by materials that carry them in available form and as cheaply as possible. As a matter of fact, many of our soils throughout Eastern Carolina show great need for the application of all of these constituents for best paying results. It should be remembered, however, that even with the same soil and same crop that the proportion to some extent in which the constituents had best be applied for best paying results will vary somewhat. For instance, since potash is five or six times as high in price as it was a few years ago, one cannot use as much of this constituent in the mixtures as could be used at that time to give best results in a financial way.

For corn and small grains on average sandy and sandy loam soils low in organic matter, it is recommended that something like 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer mixture containing about 6 per cent available phosphoric acid and 4 to 5 per cent of ni-

trogen be used. On very sandy soils enough potash should be supplied to give 1 to 2 per cent in the mixture. This potash may be supplied in many cases, if not in most, by saving wood ashes or purchasing them locally, where they can be secured of a good grade at reasonable prices. By adding these, the potash should not be as expensive as it is now in commercial forms. In using wood ashes, 100 pounds per acre of good hard wood ashes that have not been leached applied in the drill would give the equivalent of 2 per cent of potash in the mixture. If the ashes have been leached a larger quantity should be used, the amount of course depending upon the amount of leaching the ashes have been subjected to. In applying the ashes, they should go in the drill before the other fertilizer is applied and be mixed with the soil by one run of a single horse plow with the wing removed.

For cotton on average sandy and sandy loam soils low in organic matter a mixture of 500 to 600 pounds or more per acre of a fertilizer mixture containing 6 to 7 per cent available phosphoric acid, 4 to 5 per cent of nitrogen and about 2 per cent of potash should be used. This, too, should be applied in the drill.

A good mixture for tobacco grown on average soils would be 500 to 800 pounds per acre of a mixture containing 6 to 7 per cent of available phosphoric acid, 3 to 4 per cent of nitrogen and about 3 per cent of potash.

For cowpeas, soybeans, clovers, vetches, etc., sown on average sandy loam lands, a mixture of 250 to 300 pounds per acre containing 7 to 8 per cent available phosphoric acid and 1 to 2 per cent of nitrogen should be used. Where the soils are very sandy potash should be supplied either from wood ashes or other home supplying sources, or else should be added in sufficient amounts in the original mixture to give at least 1 to 2 per cent.

In growing these crops it should be remembered, that lime will ordinarily be essential for best results. As a matter of fact, it can generally be assumed that practically all Eastern Carolina soils that have not had an application of lime within the last three or four years are in need of lime for the most satisfactory growth of leguminous crops.

Develops New Hybrid Cowpeas

In its plant-breeding work with cowpeas, which involves several hundred hybrids and selections, the United States Department of Agriculture has developed several new sorts which give such promise that they are now being grown in quantity for distribution. These varieties are Rotomac, Arlington, Columbia, White Hybrid, and Early Buff. Extensive field work is being conducted by the department with hybrids, especially in the wilt and nematode lands of the Southern States. Two hybrid selections, unnamed as yet, have been found highly resistant to both nematodes and wilt and are superior to other sorts for the production of seed and forage. These two selections are being grown in quantity for more extensive field tests.

Truth In Jest

"The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy."

"Are there no short cuts, father?"

"Yes, my son. Our penitentiaries are full of men who took the short cuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

POSITIONS

Positions to be filled in every State; book-keepers, stenographers, cashiers, accountants, auditors; big salaries. Get in touch with our Affiliated Employment Department through the training we give by mail as well as at college. Address DRAUGHON'S COLLEGE, Box R-220, Nashville, Tenn.

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GERMANY AFTER THE WAR

The end of the war found Germany denuded of raw materials. Nature did comparatively little for Germany in latent resources and she has generally a light, unproductive soil. It required German industry and inventive genius to bring her soil to a high state of cultivation. The very great wealth she has attained was acquired through her manufacturing enterprise, aided and supplemented by her merchant marine, all carefully nurtured by her government. That is why she coveted Alsace-Lorraine. Her manufacturing energy has been concentrated upon the instrumentalities of war. In order to shift to the consumptive demands of peace, she must import very largely raw materials for her factories. Heretofore she had an ample supply of iron and coal, but the loss of Alsace-Lorraine would cripple her in this respect.

Fifty-eight per cent of Germany's imports, the last year before the war, consisted of industrial raw material and partly manufactured goods. Only 17 per cent of her two and one-half billion imports came from Middle Europe. She requires cotton, wool, silk, flax, and jute from other countries; also leather, furs, rubber, mineral, animal and vegetable fats. Another and most important line of needs is copper, tin, platinum, aluminum, nickel, manganese and other basic metals indispensable to her manufacturing industry. As to copper, she has robbed the kitchen, the roof and the telephone poles to supply her munition needs, and such supply was destroyed in its use. The destruction of her herds, or rather their consumption, deprives her of a home supply of meats and fats. The food-craving wants of her people, as well as the wants of her factories, call for enormous importations. Cotton, silk and jute she does not grow, nor wool produce, except to a very limited extent. Other material which she requires must come largely in the future, as in the past, from imports.

The close of the war finds Germany stripped of manufactured goods, her storehouses bare of basic raw materials. How and where will she ob-

tain the required raw material and how can she pay for the same? Foreign credits she has none. Can she borrow abroad in view of the hate she has cultivated toward foreigners and the hatred foreigners have for her, already pronounced and growing in intensity? Foreign trade balances she has none, following four years of virtual blockade. She entered the war expecting to conquer additional territory, give herself a dominating position in the commerce of the world, and by exacting indemnities recoup her financial loss and enrich her treasury. She will receive no indemnities, and may part with much gold to Belgium and other countries in the form of indemnities paid.

Two of the most conspicuous elements of German success were bluff and bribery—a swish of bayonets to frighten, and the insidious and unconscionable use of money whenever her rivals and enemies were sordid enough to accept the same. Her commerce was extended by her kultur and her long-day and every-day industry. She found markets by offering to loan money when she was poor and financed such loans through her rivals by shrewd and successful manipulation of credit.

The hatred the Germans have inspired will curtail trade with them and make their foreign commerce a

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matter of very slow growth. Germany will get no indemnities. She will have to struggle along under her mountainous debt with her own resources. At the outbreak of the war her debt was \$1,165,000,000. Today it is nearly \$35,000,000,000. This figure does not take into consideration her increased debt by reason of the inflation of her currency nor the debt of the various States composing the German Empire, nor the indebtedness of her various municipalities, which is very great indeed.

Germany went into the war for material gain, and now that her people realize that it has resulted in enormous loss, they will hold some one responsible. They realize that they have been woefully deceived. For generations we shall pay taxes made in Germany, and so long as we remember the loved ones maimed or killed by Germans, we shall hesitate to purchase German goods. So much for the gospel of hate and its inevitable effect upon human nature.

Monarchs Out of Business

The abdications and dethronements, which are now complete throughout Germany, involve, according to a compilation based upon official calculations gathered by the Paris Le Figaro, some 278 personalities. Bavaria heads the list with thirty-nine, namely, the King and Queen; fifteen princes, sixteen princesses, five dukes and one duchess. Prussia sends into exile thirty-three royal personages, who are the Kaiser and Kaiserin, as King and Queen of Prussia; twenty princes and eleven princesses. Brunswick is at the foot of the roll of refugees, as from there go only the ducal pair and their three children.

But it is the small German States that are the most richly provided

with royalty. Take the two tiny principalities of Reuss, hitherto ruled by two branches of the same family. The area of both countries together is only 450 square miles, or, roughly, one three-hundredth part of the size of Prussia. Yet the court circle which will go into exile from those two little countries numbers thirty-six, or three more than from Prussia.

The principality of Lippe, twenty square miles larger than the two Reuss principalities, has a dynastic family of twenty-four. But the most extraordinary case is that of the diminutive principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, which consists only of thirty square miles of territory. It has one royal personage for each five square miles, namely, the ruling prince and his mother, together with seventeen princes and seven princesses.

Where Pat Was

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure, I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said, "I received word from himself."

The priest looked perplexed, and said: "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself."

The letter said: "Dear Mother: I am now in the Holy Land."—The Argonaut.

Good Breed, All Right

"My! What a destructive dog you have, sonny! He must have German blood in him."

"No, he hasn't; but he would have if he could find a German."—Life.



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" Cough Medicine..	10.00
" Hoof Remedy...	5.00
" Carbolated Zinc Ointment, 10 lbs.	5.00

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OUR WASTED TIMBER RESOURCES

Sawmill waste in the United States totals annually about 4,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, and a good deal less than one-half of the original tree reaches the final consumer of the lumber!

We cut down every year about 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber. There are losses in the forest, waste at the sawmill, and, again, scrapping in the factory where the wood is worked into the form familiar to most of us. The waste in the woods consists of tops and stumps, and represents 13 per cent. The sawmill is the worst offender, showing an unproductive factor of 49.1 per cent of the log. It is authoritatively asserted that an average of only 320 feet of lumber is used for each 1,000 feet that stood in the forest.

The mill waste has a wide field of possible employment. The slabs, edgings, trimmings, and other solid wood cut from the log can be turned into laths, map and shade rollers, chair stock, matches, toothpicks, woodenware, boot and shoe findings, brushes, broom and tool handles, boxes, crates, toys, etc., not to mention wood pulp for the manufacture of artificial silk and paper. It has been declared by one of the foremost firms of chemists, engineers and industrial managers that only about one-third of each long-leaf pine tree cut is ever merchandized. And if the entire tree were used, as it could and should be, the long-leaf pine industry alone would contribute every day to the estate of the American people, 40,000 tons of paper, 3,000 tons of rosin, 300,000 gallons of turpentine, 600,000 gallons of ethyl or grain alcohol, together with the fuel for these industries in addition to the lumber we get now.

As wood in its course from the forest tree to the finished commodity is said to be subject to greater losses than any other important raw material, it behooves us to get busy and to stop this tremendous leakage. It is a matter of fact that many of our sawmills have been paying annually for years considerable sums of money to have their waste piles removed, despite the fact that all of that material can be employed in a variety of ways and made to show a goodly profit. From the cast-off bark, tanning extracts can be obtained, some of the refuse can be used directly for fuel in the raising of steam, and sawdust and

blocks can be fed to gas producers to furnish motive energy for operative machinery.

Alcohol from sawdust is chemically identical with grain alcohol, and must not be mistaken for wood alcohol. By means of diluted sulphuric acid and metal digesters and other apparatus it is possible to get a high-grade alcohol from the so-called wood refuse—a yield of twenty gallons and more being realized from a ton of the dry material. Again, in the manufacture of sulphate pulp, the spent liquor contains some sugar in solution. Sugar, as most of us know, is a prime source of alcohol. In three paper mills in Sweden the sugar content of the sulphite liquor gives about a million and a quarter gallons of alcohol per year. Abroad, alcohol is widely used as a motor spirit in place of gasoline, and has a number of characteristics to commend it. With us, until comparatively recently, very little, indeed, has been done toward effecting the recovery of alcohol from wood waste, but we are correcting this to a modest extent.—Robert G. Skerrett, in Leslie's.

Scientific Achievements in War

President Wilson by radio telephone from the White House directed the maneuvers of twelve airplanes two thousand feet in the air. The announcement epitomizes the remarkable achievements of American inventive genius under the compulsion of war. The radio telephone is only one of these achievements. Mr. Wiegand has discovered a means of eliminating static influence on wireless operations. This is almost as wonderful as the discovery of the wireless itself. It means a great expansion of the use of wireless. Now that this obstacle is removed, the expanding life of these sister nations will be relieved of the difficulties of inadequate cable communications. It is not vain, perhaps, to predict a discovery that will allow a wireless station to convey a message without fear of the listening-in of other stations.

Didn't Tell the Truth

Jones—"I know how that my wife lied to me before we were engaged."

Brown—"What do you mean?"

Jones—"When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."—Tit-Bits.

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"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR**The Number of Killed, Wounded, and Missing Mounts High in Millions**

More than 50,000,000 men were raised for war by all the nations engaged. Casualties on the battlefields were more than 25,000,000. About 8,000,000 men have been killed. These estimates are necessarily rough. They are also disputed. One estimate places the casualties by nations as follows:

Britain	2,900,000
Germany	6,960,000
France	4,000,000
Austria	4,500,000
Russia	5,000,000
Italy	1,500,000
Serbia	400,000
Belgium	350,000
Turkey	750,000
Rumania	200,000
Bulgaria	200,000
United States	236,000
Total	26,996,000

Total number of fighting men is estimated as follows:

Britain	8,000,000
France	6,500,000
Germany	12,000,000
Austria	6,000,000

America	3,600,000
Russia	10,000,000
Italy	3,500,000
Turkey	1,000,000
Serbia	600,000
Belgium	500,000
Greece	300,000
Rumania	500,000

Smaller nations are not included in these tables. It will probably be many months before anything like accurate figures can be given.

Twisted

A prominent local business man, to fill an order from a local customer for an ice plow, an instrument used in ice-cutting operations, had to telephone. This is the message the merchant read to the girl at the other end of the wire: "Send us by express an ice plow complete with tongs and rail." There was some difficulty in carrying on the conversation, owing to trouble with the telephone, but the girl assured the merchant that she had the message all in good shape. "Guess it would be well to read it back to me," the merchant suggested; as a matter of precaution. This is what he heard: "Send us by express a nice cow complete with horns and tail."—Danbury News.

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POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS

Saving Horse-Shoes For Good Luck—The Wonderful Influence of the Moon

DR. KEMP P. BATTLE, University of North Carolina

The first superstition discussed is that the horse-shoe is an emblem good luck, and that finding and preserving one will bring prosperity.

I once thought that, as such necessities on stony roads were originally of wrought iron, and could be adapted to many plantation purposes, if the finder should make a habit of preserving them, he must be a careful, foreseeing man. Such men are usually successful in business. It was a real piece of good luck to gather in a fragment of cast-away malleable iron, destined to be useful in the hands of an intelligent man. The thrifty Scotch have a maxim that one preserving anything will find a use for it certainly in seven years.

I read somewhere a less homely explanation of this belief which seems to one reasonable. In old days, when the bulk of the people could not read, sign-boards with pictures on them were universal, opposite places of business or amusement. When surnames were begun about a thousand years ago families often took their names from residing near notable signs. Thus we have John at or near the Bull, after awhile becoming John Bull. Thus originated our Swans, Cox (Cocks), Lions, Lambs, Crosses, Angels, et id omne genus. A favorite was that of the Virgin Mary with a nimbus, or aureole, over her head. In the course of years the picture faded, but the faint form of the nimbus was discernible. As it was a reminiscence of the Holy Virgin, and was in the shape of a horse-shoe, the religious reverence lingered around the shoe. Nailed over the front door it was supposed to bring good luck to the dwelling and all residing in it.

I confess that I like to keep up old notions, and hence I encourage my children and grandchildren to pick up horse-shoes. We have over a hundred on our Lucky Tree in the front yard of my home, which I call Senlac, because my ancestor, John Abtble, who settled in North Carolina in 1652, got his name from the town of Battle, which is on Senlac Hill. In my front porch is a horse-shoe from Tyre and another from Damascus. Whether all these give us the "Good Luck" of loving our home, I will not say, but certainly all of us, big and little, are devoted to it.

Let us consider another supersti-

tion: "Seeing the new moon clear of trees brings good luck, whereas seeing it obscured by twigs and leaves is unlucky." What is the explanation of this apparently senseless belief?

Evidently this superstition had its origin among agriculturists, who usually dwell in homes set in a grassy yard under shade trees. The master, if he is a hardworking man, is laboring in the cultivated field or garden at a distance from the dwelling, or else "homeward plods his weary way." He necessarily sees the new moon in the open. The lovely crescent flashes on his vision while he is attending to his business or studying the signs of the weather. Such men are, as a rule, successful. He himself wins his success, but the moon helps him in his toil. His belief in her beneficence is a stimulant to his tired nerves. She gives him encouragement and eases his weariness. She sustains his morale in the battle of life. The Turks, when Constantinople fell, chose the crescent for their banner, as emblematic of growing power, of increasing strength, of victory. We hope now that it is a decadent moon.

The self-indulgent farmer, when the bright rim of the darkened moon first appears, is perhaps sitting on his porch 'neath the shade of his front yard trees. His pipe is in his mouth and he sees the shining crescent over his shoe-tops obscured by the leaves. His sluggish mind finds neither exhilaration nor pleasure in the sight. Such a man will not be prosperous. Catching a glimpse of the new moon through the trees he will be the victim of bad luck by reason of his laziness.

I base my theory on the experience of farmers, because they are not only the most numerous class, but are especially inclined to study the chances of the future, such as the

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changes of weather, growth of crops, destruction by frost or drought or voracious worms, future prices. They are prone to predictions about what a day will bring forth, and are often right, but it is usually guess-work.

Akin to this superstition are those, assuring good or bad luck to planting garden truck. Potatoes and ground peas, grow under the ground, should be planted in the dark of the moon, cabbages and other vegetables which grow above the ground should be planted when the moon shines. Sensible men believe this and act upon it, getting good crops. What is the explanation?

In the first place the phases of the moon change every seven days and the interval between light and dark moons is not great enough to have much influence on crops. Then the man who carefully studies such rules is by his habit of mind a prudent man. In addition to observing the time of his planting, it is certain that he will do his planting in good soil and will keep off the weeds, stir the ground, in fact, do whatever is needful. Such a man will succeed whether Luna smiles or frowns. It is not Luna who brings him the good luck, although he may give her the credit therefor.

How Hog Cholera Is Controlled

Through work of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture 5,500,000 hogs were vaccinated against cholera in 1918, and average losses in cholera-infected herds were reduced to less than 13 per cent by the use of anti-hog-cholera serum. An increase of 168 counties working for hog-cholera control is considered notable, there being 467 counties in the country now engaged in this work, besides seventeen States in which activities of this this character are conducted.

Representatives of the Federal Department visited 15,560 farms for the purpose of making investigations, diagnosing disease, and giving advice regarding control and eradication. Furthermore, 2,056 meetings were attended by 100,190 farmers who were interested in the control and combating of hog cholera. In addition, 2,236 cholera-infested farms were cleaned up and disinfected under the direction of the Federal specialists.

In order that only the best anti-hog-cholera serum may be used in actual field work, rigid inspection of all serum is necessary. During the year 1918, of the 271,402,530 cubic

centimeters of serum produced in licensed establishment, 2,488,661 cubic centimeters were destroyed as unfit for use. Similar inspection of hog-cholera virus was also conducted for simultaneous use with the serum.

Are You Faultless?

He knew he had marked ability in his line and could give excellent references. So it was with some confidence that he stepped into the manager's office that day to ask for a job. Imagine his surprise when, having heard his recital, the manager asked:

"But, what are your faults?"

He was stumped, but managed to answer: "Well, I hardly know. Perhaps one of them is that I never thought to list my faults."

"A lack that is all too common in employees," said the manager. "Our firm can readily discover your ability, but employee's faults. One man each employee's faults. One man may be jealous, and find himself in constant opposition to some fellow employee because of it; another may be careless in dress, and so lower the standard of our personnel; another may spend his off hours in pleasure that do not make him 'fit' for our careful work."

"When a doctor makes a diagnosis of a case, he does n't tell you to watch over a sound heart or a normal digestive apparatus. He gives you minute directions how to care for that weakened lung—how to act, to live, to rest, to make your body well again. This is much the way a young man should do—study his weak points and cure them."

"Early in my business life I made out a written list of my faults, and began an effort to correct them. I found that if I quit singing a song of hate I found myself singing a song of joy. If I quit envying the man higher up, I soon found myself in the place ahead. When I quit doing careless work I found I was doing careful work."

"In my case this has proved excellent advice to follow. Make out your lists, today."—Reliance Life Bulletin.

The Necessary Horse

"Do you think the motor will entirely supersede the horse?"

"I hope not," replied Farmer Corn-tossel. "There must be some market for hay. I depend on what I make on hay to buy gasoline."—Washington Star.

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OPTICIAN

BUG ENEMIES OF THE FARMER

The Damage They Do Is Enormous, But There Are Successful Methods of Combatting Them

The Good Book tells us that the grasshopper shall be a burden, and among the plagues of the ancient Egyptians it enumerates locusts, flies and lice. There are four times as many different kinds of insects as there are of all other kinds of animals combined. Every important crop which is grown has serious insect enemies, and very often the control of the insects is the one greatest factor in making a success. What happens to the potatoes if the beetles are left unchecked? What happens in the tobacco field if the grower does not fight the worms? What happens in an unsprayed orchard when San Jose Scale gets hold?

Consider a few standard crops from "the cradle to the grave":

Corn is attacked by white grubs, wireworms, rootlice, bill-beetles, budworms, army-worms, stalk-borer, earworm, and weevils.

Cabbage is attacked by cutworms, cabbage louse, terrapin bug, cabbage worms, and cabbage maggot.

The apple (tree and fruit) is attacked by root-lice, roundhead borer, flat head borer, fruit bark-beetle, oyster scale, scurfy scale, San Jose scale, tent caterpillar, fall web-worm, leaflice, curculio, and codling moth. And these are merely some of the worst ones, there being a host of lesser pests in addition. Every one of those mentioned has been known to do damage running into hundreds of thousand (or millions) of dollars in single seasons.

Studies made by the specialists of the State College and State Department of Agriculture have shown that there are ways and means whereby these insect pests may be controlled, or their damage lessened. The remedies are not always perfect even at

best,—our laws do not eliminate crime, and our medical practice does not eliminate disease and death, but they do exert a very profitable controlling influence,—so with the remedies for insects.

Many insect pests are spasmodic and irregular in their outbreaks, not seriously important in some years, and very serious in others. Examples of this are army-worms, chinch bug, and the green bug of small grains. With such pests it may be necessary to apply the remedy only (but very promptly) after the pest has appeared in destructive numbers. But there are others which are so regular in their destructiveness that it is best and safest to assume from the beginning that they will be serious, and plan to check them with a regular schedule of operations. Among these are potato beetle, cabbage worms, tobacco worms, scale-insects in the orchard, curculio, and codling moth.

With staple crops grown on large areas where careful treatment of individual plants is impracticable, the worst pests are often lessened by changing or modifying the ordinary farm practices: Thus, we can largely escape hessian fly in wheat by sowing moderately late in the fall, while the cotton grower in the boll weevil region escapes much weevil damage by planting an early-maturing cotton as early as practicable in the spring. Plowing of sod or weedy land in fall or winter lessens the number of cutworms and white grubs in that field the following season. Sowing in abundance of seed may give a "stand" in spite of insects.

With insects on orchard or garden crops where the area is not large or where each plant is of high value,

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they may be combated by treating with chemicals: (1) in liquid form with a spray pump, or (2) in dry form as a dust. If the insect be one which eats the exposed leaves (potato beetle, caterpillars, etc.), they are killed with poisons like Paris green or arsenate of lead. But if they suck the sap from inside the leaves or stems (scale insects, plant lice), they are killed by use of soaps, oils, tobacco, or sulphur.

Some insects are of such hardy nature that a remedy strong enough to kill them with certainty may injure the plant (terrapiin bug), and in such cases we must remove them by hand.

Insects which burrow inside the plant (peach borer, apple borers), must be removed by hand-labor, or perhaps excluded by mechanical means, screens, wrappings, etc.

Weevils in stored products may be combated by fumigation with carbon bi-sulphide in tight bins or barrels.

Remedies For Plant Lice

Every year many complaints come of plant lice or aphids—plant lice on cabbage, plant lice on roses, plant lice on peach trees, plant lice on turnips, plant lice on almost everything. They are not bad on all these plants every year, but every year some crop or ornamental plant or tree is attacked by one or more kinds.

At the present time, the standard remedy is a commercial tobacco extract known as "Black Leaf 40" at rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 50-gallons of water (with dissolved soap at rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons), and applied with spray pump. Sprinkler can be used but is less effective. If one has large orchards or extensive fields where plant-lice must be fought, we would recommend this commercial material. It is effective. It is established.

But often the lice are on only a few rows of garden vegetables, or a few bushes or trees and one would prefer a remedy which can be prepared with materials already at hand. Use ordinary laundry soap (any brand strong in grease and lye seems to do), dissolved it in water at the rate of 1 pound to 4 gallons. How? Cut the soap into thin slices in half the quantity of water, and it is ready for use.

Use spray pump for best results, sprinkling is less effective. This is a good standard treatment for our destructive plant-lice. We have proven it in many cases. Special cases may call for variation, some plant-lice may require as strong as $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds soap to 4 gallons water; some very tender plants may be "scalded" if sprayed in midst of a hot summer day. Use a lit-

tle judgment for such exceptional cases. But generally 1 pound soap to 4 gallons water, applied as a spray, is a safe, effective, profitable remedy for plant-lice. The lice must be wetted.

Orchard Spraying

Extension Circular No. 66 of the Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C., discusses "Orchard Spraying." It gives a regular schedule of applications, advising five sprayings for apples, three sprayings for early peaches, and four sprayings for late peaches. It indicates which of these can be omitted (if need be), with least chance of loss. It gives explicit directions as to the time when each spraying should be given, exact direction for preparing all the materials recommended, gives addresses of manufacturers of spraying machines, and of dealers in spraying chemicals. Furthermore, it gives the testimony of many growers in whose orchard trees have been sprayed as a public demonstration. In many cases a tree was sprayed on only one-half, the other half left unsprayed for comparison.

The proof is overwhelming that a regular schedule of spraying pays in the orchard. It is no experiment. Orchard spraying has been so thoroughly proven, and so safely standardized, that any person who prizes his orchard should spray—by the standard methods. There is no longer any sane reason for a fruit grower to deliberately neglect spraying. And it is hopeless for a man to expect to grow perfect fruit, or to have his trees remain healthy, if he is not prepared and willing to spray them. The man who does not spray need expect nothing else than to have poor fruit and dying trees. Regular spraying is a standard profitable method of controlling a large share of the destructive orchard insects.

Secondary Consideration

Widower—"I suppose that when you recall what a handsome man your first husband was, you wouldn't consider me for a minute?"

Widow—"Oh, yes, I would. But I wouldn't consider you for a second."
—Orange Peel.

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Commission Merchants, Richmond,

Spray Irish Potatoes

Extension Circular No. 48 of the Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C., gives explicit directions for a regular schedule of potato sprayings according to length of time required for the crop to mature, abundance of beetles, frequency of rains, etc. Merely picking off the beetles by hand will not do, killing them with poisons alone will not do, for these measures do not control blight which is often more destructive than the beetles.

The most profitable method, beyond all doubt or question, is to spray regularly with the home-made poisoned bordeaux mixture which fully controls the beetles, prevents blight to large extent, and gives a very profitable increase in yield. So far as known, none of the ready-made mixtures give as good result for same expense as the home-made material which is fully explained in the circular.

This is no experiment. Five years tests in many States (including North Carolina) prove it to be a dependable practice for every year. It should be done just as regularly as the cultivating. It is a standard, proven, profitable operation. The grower who practices it makes more potatoes and more profit than the one who does not.

One Truthful One

Frank—"When you proposed to her I suppose she said: 'This is so sudden?'"

Ernest—"No, she was honest and said: 'This suspense has been terrible.'"—Medley.

Living Conditions In Germany

General mass of workers, skilled and unskilled, live in foul, gloomy, badly ventilated "barrack tenements."

Hall baths in rear used by from eight to ten families.

One-fourth of families live in two- and one-room flats and are compelled to take in lodgers to pay rents.

In 1900, in Berlin, 96.7 of the people lived in rented dwellings.

Of 412,713 tenements, 37,469 were of one-room! 175,163 of two rooms; 143,774 of three rooms, and 56,197 of four rooms.

In 1913, in Berlin, a population of 1,996,994 were housed in 554,416 dwellings.

In one-room houses, 40,690.

In two-room houses, 186,756.

In three-room houses, 180,850.

In four-room houses, 62,676.

Of these houses, 34,508 had no kitchens.

In 41,115 households, roomers were kept.

In 58,400 homes, transient night lodgers were taken.

A Long Journey

Private Nelson got his leave, and made what he conceived to be the best use of his holiday by getting married.

On the journey back at the station he gave the gateman his marriage certificate in mistake for his return railway ticket.

The official studied it carefully, and then said:

"Yes, my boy, you've got a ticket for a long journey, but not on this road."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

STATE REVENUES INCREASE

Receipts of the Treasury From Franchise, Inheritance, Income and Privilege Tax From 1912 to 1918

Franchise Tax

Railroads—1912, \$17,567.53; 1913, \$37,993.29; 1914, \$41,829.92; 1915, \$41,251.74; 1916, \$48,876.98; 1917, \$38,640.20; 1918, \$43,856.96.

Telegraph—1912, \$2,495.39; 1913, \$1,226.71; 1914, \$7,594; 1916, \$15,135.48; 1917, \$11,308.84; 1918, \$8,237.86.

Telephone—1912, \$17,354.88; 1913, \$20,426.31; 1914, \$23,590.59; 1915, \$30,275.06; 1916, \$26,397.36; 1917, \$30,501.27; 1918, \$32,267.39.

Express—1912, \$4,516.19; 1913, \$18,720.01; 1914, \$12,669.21; 1915, \$22,627.31; 1916, \$12,894.39; 1918, \$13,239.18.

General Corporations—1912, \$51,585; 1913, \$20,323.66; 1914, \$138,167.78; 1915, \$69,210.11; 1916, \$137,359.59; 1917, \$113,398.02; 1918, \$135,669.39.

Other Taxes

Inheritance Tax—1912, \$5,264.65; 1913, \$16,672.33; 1914, \$19,899.19; 1915, \$31,495.06; 1916, \$153,759.18; 1917, \$296,051.90; 1918, \$376,437.72.

Income Tax—1912, 036,496.91; 1913, \$42,657.80; 1914, \$50,797.95; 1915, \$58,605.59; 1916, \$61,386.88; 1917, \$64,152.36; 1918, \$109,285.16.

Schedules B and C (collected by Sheriffs)—1912, \$107,616; 1913, \$150,364.10; 1914, \$148,692.51; 1915, \$129,478.41; 1916, \$173,425.18; 1917, \$200,590.36; 1918, \$231,551.88.

Mercantile Agencies—1912, \$500; 1913, \$700; 1914, \$700; 1915, \$500; 1916, \$500; 1917, \$500; 1918, \$500.

Sewing Machine Agencies—1912, \$3,168; 1913, \$3,027; 1914, 3,492.34; 1915, \$2,104.11; 1916, \$3,242.45; 1917, \$3,834.86; 1918, \$4,601.86.

Automobile Dealers—1912, \$16,116; 1913, \$16,950; 1914, \$18,180; 1915, \$16,210; 1916, \$23,355; 1917, \$35,770; 1918, \$37,935.

Newsdealers on Trains—1917, \$200; 1918, \$600.

Piano and Organ Dealers—1912, \$2,140.39; 1913, \$3,036.66; 1914, \$2,788.53; 1915, \$1,781.89; 1916, \$2,114.58; 1917, \$3,736.18; 1918, \$3,664.85.

Total Schedules B and C—1912, \$129,540.39; 1913, \$174,077.76; 1914, \$173,853.38; 1915, \$150,074.41; 1916, \$207,637.16; 1917, \$243,931.90; 1918, \$278,853.59.

Total License and Franchise Taxes—1912, \$264,820.94; 1913, \$332,097.37; 1914, \$468,402.20; 1915, \$403,539.18; 1916, \$663,401.52; 1917, \$798,784.49; 1918, \$987,847.29.

Total Assessed Valuation

Banks—1914, \$23,121,206; 1915, \$23,748,446; 1916, \$23,694,111; 1917, \$24,383,360; 1918, \$25,329,702.

Building and Loan Associations—1914, \$3,032,969; 1915, \$3,245,816; 1916, \$3,573,348; 1917, \$3,970,113; 1918, \$4,454,640.

Public Service Corporations—1914, \$131,022,968; 1915, \$141,359,299; 1916, \$142,103,987; 1917, \$142,078,768; 1918, \$141,862,238.

Miscellaneous Corporations—1914, \$10,626,915; 1915, \$69,872,949; 1916, \$96,229,095; 1917, \$115,002,569; 1918, \$144,605,555.

Totals—1914, \$248,804,058; 1915, \$230,226,510; 1916, \$265,600,541; 1917, \$285,434,810; 1918, \$316,262,135.

Aggregate Value of All Property—1914, \$807,672,784; 1915, \$890,917,321; 1916, \$889,565,943; 1917, \$942,766,368; 1918, \$1,007,321,777.

SWAT THE FLY

Screen the House Against Him and Use Every Means to Destroy Him

Flies carry disease by lighting on the food, excreta, or sputum which has been in contact with the sick and transferring it on their bodies to well persons.

It has been thoroughly established that malarial fever and yellow fever are transferred by the mosquito; typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and, incidentally, disorders of infants are carried by the common house fly. The bubonic plague is carried by fleas, and there are numerous other insects which, it is believe, are more or less of a harmful character to the individual, his comfort and health.

So important is this method of the transmission of disease that it has been proven to be a wise precaution to kill all mosquitoes, flies, and other insects in and about the sick room, to prevent them from biting the persons who are sick and those who are well. To this end the sick room should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with materials which will destroy flies, mosquitoes and other insects which may be present. Window screens should be provided for every sick room.

At times when flies and other insects are prevalent, the discharges

from the sick should be thoroughly disinfected and buried.

The destruction of flies when sickness is present and, indeed, at all times is very important.

Kill every fly that enters the sick room.

Screen all food, especially milk.

Do not eat food that has been in contact with flies.

Catch the flies as fast as they appear on the premises-by means of sticky fly paper and traps.

Flies breed in filth. Allow no decaying matter of any kind to accumulate in the yard or near your premises.

Keep garbage receptacles tightly covered and clean frequently.

Sprinkle kerosene or a disinfectant over the contents of the privy vault.

Keep manure in a screened pit or a tightly covered vault. Manure should be removed every week at least.

Pour kerosene or a disinfectant into the drains.

Clean cupsidores every day.

Permit no dirt or filth to accumulate.

Hits the Mark

Husband—"It is a strange thing, but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

Wife—"Oh, you flatterer!"—Judge.



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CALENDAR OF 1920 COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

Eastern District

Henry G. Connor, Judge, Wilson.
Samuel A. Ashe, Clerk, Raleigh.
T. D. Warren, District Attorney,
New Bern.

Ernest M. Green, Assistant District
Attorney, New Bern.

Geo. H. Bellamy, Marshal, Wil-
mington.

Raleigh Division—Fourth Mondays
after fourth Mondays in April and
October (May 24, November 22), and
a term for civil cases first Monday in
March and first Monday in Sepem-
ber (March 1, September 6).

Wilmington Division—T. M. Tur-
rentine, Deputy Clerk. Second Mon-
days after fourth Mondays in April
and October (May 10, November 8).

New Bern Division—W. E. Patter-
son, Deputy Clerk. Fourth Mondays
in April and October (April 26, Octo-
ber 25).

Elizabeth City Division—J. P.
Thompson, Deputy Clerk. Second
Mondays in April and October (April
12, October 11).

Washington Division—Arthur Mayo,
Deputy Clerk. Third Mondays in
April and October (April 19, October
18).

Laurinburg Division—Last Mon-
days in March and September (March
29, September 27).

Wilson Division—First Mondays in
April and October (April 5, Octo-
ber 4).

Western District

James E. Boyd, Judge, Greensboro.
R. L. Blaylock, Clerk, Greensboro.
W. C. Hammer, District Attorney,
Asheboro.

Clyde R. Hoey, Assistant District
Attorney, Charlotte.

Charles A. Webb, Marshal, Ashe-
ville.

Greensboro Division—H. M. Cau-
sey, Deputy Clerk. First Mondays in
June and December (June 7, Decem-
ber 6).

Statesville Division—J. B. Gill,
Deputy Clerk. Third Mondays in
April and October (April 19, Octo-
ber 18).

Salisbury Division—J. B. Gill, Dep-
ty Clerk. Fourth Mondays in April
and October (April 26, October 25).

Asheville Division—W. S. Hyams,
Deputy Clerk, Asheville. First Mon-
days in May and November (May 3,
November 1).

Charlotte Division—J. B. Gill,
Deputy Clerk. First Mondays in
April and October (April 5, Octo-
ber 4).

Wilkesboro Division—Milton Mc-

Neill, Deputy Clerk. Fourth Mon-
days in May and November (May 24,
November 22).

Circuit Court of Appeals

The United States Circuit Court
of Appeals, Fourth District, sits at
Richmond, Va., on first Tuesdays in
February, May, and November of each
year; also in special monthly sessions
on second Tuesdays of other months.
Chief Justice Edward D. White, Wash-
ington, D. C., Presiding Justice. Cir-
cuit Judges: Charles A. Wood, Flor-
ence, S. C., and Jeter C. Pritchard,
Asheville, N. C. Two District Judges
are designated at each term. Vir-
ginia, Maryland, West Virginia, North
and South Carolina, compose the cir-
cuit.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Walter Clark, Chief Justice, Ra-
leigh; George H. Brown, Jr., Asso-
ciate Justice, Washington; William
A. Hoke, Associate Justice, Lincoln-
ton; Platt D. Walker, Associate Jus-
tice, Charlotte; William R. Allen, As-
sociate Justice, Goldsboro.

J. L. Seawell, Clerk, Raleigh; Mar-
shall De Lancey Haywood, Marshal
and Librarian, Raleigh; Robert C.
Strong, Reporter, Raleigh.

Court meets at Raleigh on the first
Monday in February and the last
Monday in August of each year. The
call of appeals from the districts be-
gins on Tuesday of each week.

Where two districts are allotted to
one week the appeals will be heard
in the order in which they are dock-
eted.

Applicants for license are examined
on the first day of each term, and at
no other time; all examinations will
be in writing.

The rules of the Court require that
all transcripts on appeal shall be
printed under the direction of the
Clerk of the Court, and in the same
type and size as the Supreme Court
Reports, unless it is printed below in
the required style and manner. The
Court will hear no cause in which the
rule as to printing is not complied

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with, except in pauper cases. Printed brief of both parties shall be filed in all cases.

Day Each District Is Called

District.	Spring Term.	Fall Term.
1st	Feb. 3	Aug. 31
2d	Feb. 10	Sept. 7
3d and 4th...	Feb. 17	Sept. 14
5th	Feb. 24	Sept. 21
6th	March 2	Sept. 28
7th	March 9	Oct. 5
8th and 9th..	March 16	Oct. 12
10th	March 23	Oct. 19
11th	March 30	Oct. 26
12th	April 6	Nov. 2
13th	April 13	Nov. 9
14th	April 20	Nov. 16
15th and 16th	April 27	Nov. 23
17th and 18th	May 4	Nov. 30
19th	May 11	Dec. 7
20th	May 18	Dec. 14

SUPERIOR COURTS

As Amended By the General Assembly at the 1919 Session

Note—*Criminal cases only. †Civil cases only. ‡Civil and jail cases.

First District

Spring Term—Judge Stacy.
Fall Term—Judge Calvert.
Pasquotank—†December 29 (2); †February 9 (1); March 15 (1); September 20 (2); †November 15 (1).
Perquimans—January 19 (1); April 12 (1); November 1 (1).
Currituck—†January 26 (1) March 1 (1); September 6 (1).
Beaufort—*January 12 (1); †February 16 (2); †April 5 (1); May 3 (2); †May 31 (1); *July 26 (1); August 9 (2); †October 4 (2); November 22 (1); †December 20 (1).

Second District

Spring Term—Judge Devin.
Fall Term—Judge Lyon.
Washington—†January 5 (2); †April 12 (1); July 12 (1); October 18 (1).
Martin—March 15 (2) June 14 (2); September 20 (2); December 13 (1).
Edgecombe—March 1 (1); †March 29 (2); May 31 (2); September 13 (1); †November 15 (2).
Nash—January 19 (1); †March 8 (1); *April 26 (1); †May 3 (1); †May 24 (1); August 30 (1); November 29 (2).
Wilson—*February 2 (1); †February 9 (1); *May 10 (1); †May 17 (1); June 22 (1); September 6 (1);

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St. Augustine's School

::

RALEIGH, N. C.

†October 4 (1); †November 1 (2);
December 20 (1).

Third District

Spring Term—Judge Devin.

Fall Term—Judge Lyon.

Warren—January 12 (2); May 17 (2); September 20 (2).

Halifax—January 26 (2); March 15 (2); August 16 (2); November 29 (2).

Bertie—February 23 (1); May 3 (2); June 28 (1); August 30 (2); November 15 (2).

Hertford—February 23 (1); April 12 (2); August 9 (1); October 18 (2).

Vance—March 2 (2); June 14 (2); October 4 (2).

Northampton—March 29 (2); August 9 (1); November 1 (2).

Fourth District

Spring Term—Judge Bond.

Fall Term—Judge Devin.

Harnett—January 5 (1); †February 2 (2); May 17 (1); September 6 (1); †September 13 (1); November 15 (2).

Chatham—January 12 (1); †March 15 (1); May 10 (1); August 2 (2); October 25 (1).

Wayne—January 19 (1); †April 5 (2); May 24 (2); August 23 (2); †October 11 (2); November 29 (2).

Johnston—†February 16 (2); March 8 (1); †April 19 (2); *August 16 (1); †September 27 (2).

Lee—March 22 (2); May 3 (1); July 19 (2); †September 20 (1); November 1 (1); †November 8 (1); December 6 (2).

Fifth District

Spring Term—Judge Connor.

Fall Term—Judge Bond.

Craven—January 5 (1); †February 2 (2); †April 5 (1); †May 10 (1); *May 31 (1); *September 6 (1); †October 4 (2); †November 22 (2).

Pitt—†January 12 (1); January 19 (1); †January 26 (1); †February 16 (1); March 15 (2); †April 12 (1); April 19 (1); †May 17 (2); †August 23 (1); August 30 (1); †September 13 (1); September 20 (1); †September 27 (1); †November 8 (1); November 15 (1).

Greene—February 23 (2); June 22 (1); December 13 (2).

Carteret—March 8 (1); June 7 (2); October 18 (1).

Jones—March 29 (1); December 6 (1).

Pamlico—April 26 (2); October 25 (2).

Sixth District

Spring Term—Judge Kerr.

Fall Term—Judge Connor.

Duplin—†January 5 (2); *January 26 (1); †March 23 (2); *July 26 (1); †August 30 (3); November 22 (1); †November 29 (1).

Lenoir—January 19 (1); †February 16 (2); April 5 (1); *May 17 (1); †June 7 (2); *August 23 (1); October 18 (1); †November 8 (2); *December 13 (1).

Sampson—February 2 (2); †March 8 (2); April 26 (2); August 9 (2); †September 20 (2); October 25 (2).

Onslow—March 1 (1); †April 12 (2); †July 19 (1); October 11 (1); †December 6 (1).

Seventh District

Spring Term—Judge Daniels.

Fall Term—Judge Kerr.

Wake—*January 5 (1); †January 26 (1); *February 2 (1); †February 9 (1); *March 1 (1); †March 8 (2); †March 22 (2); *April 5 (1); †April 12 (2); †April 26 (1); *May 3 (1); †May 17 (2); *May 31 (1); †June 7 (2); *July 12 (1); *September 13 (1); †September 20 (2); †October 4 (1); *October 11 (1); †October 25 (2); *November 8 (1); †November 29 (2); *December 13 (1).

Franklin—January 12 (2); †February 16 (2); May 10 (1); †August 30 (2); *October 18 (1); †November 15 (2).

Eighth District

Spring Term—Judge Guion.

Fall Term—Judge Daniels.

New Hanover—*January 12 (1); *March 22 (1); †March 29 (3); *May 3 (1); †May 17 (2); *June 7 (1); †August 9 (2); *September 6 (1); †September 13 (2); †October 18 (3); November 15 (1); †December 6 (2).

Pender—January 19 (1); †March 1 (2); May 31 (1); †September 27 (2); November 8 (1).

Columbus—January 26 (1); †February 16 (2); April 19 (2); August 30 (2); †November 22 (2); *December 20 (1).

Brunswick—March 15 (1); June 14 (1); August 23 (1); October 11 (1).

Ninth District

Spring Term—Judge Allen.

Fall Term—Judge Guion.

Bladen—†January 5 (1); *March 8 (1); †April 19 (1); *August 9 (1); †October 18 (1).

Cumberland—*January 12 (1); †February 9 (2); †March 15 (2);

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JAHNKE

JEWELER

†April 26 (2); *May 24 (1); *August 30 (1); †September 20 (2); †October 25 (2); *November 22 (1).
Hoke—January 19 (1); April 12 (1); August 16 (2); November 29 (1).

Robeson—*January 26 (1); †February 2 (1); †February 23 (2); †March 29 (2); †May 10 (2); *June 28 (1); †September 6 (2); October 4 (2); *November 8 (1); †December 6 (2).

Tenth District

Spring Term—Judge Calvert.

Fall Term—Judge Allen.

Durham—†January 5 (2); *February 23 (2); †March 8 (1); †April 26 (1); *May 17 (1); †June 14 (1); *August 30 (1); †September 27 (2); †November 8 (1); *December 13 (1).

Alamance—January 19 (1); *March 1 (1); †May 24 (2); *August 23 (1); †September 13 (2); *November 29 (1).

Person—February 2 (1); April 19 (1); August 16 (1); October 18 (1).

Granville—February 9 (2); April 5 (2); July 26 (1); November 15 (2).

Orange—March 29 (1); †May 3 (1); September 6 (1); December 6 (1).

Eleventh District

Spring Term—Judge Ray.

Fall Term—Judge Finley.

Forsyth—January 5 (2); †February 9 (2); †March 8 (2); *March 22 (1); †May 17 (3); *July 26 (2); †September 13 (2); October 4 (2); †November 8 (2); *December 13 (1).

Rockingham—*January 19 (1); †February 23 (2); May 10 (1); †June 14 (2); August 9 (2); †November 22 (2).

Surry—February 2 (1); April 19 (2); August 30 (1); October 25 (2).

Caswell—March 29 (1); August 23 (1); December 6 (1).

Ashe—April 5 (1); January 5 (2); October 18 (1).

Alleghany—May 3 (1); September 27 (1).

Twelfth District

Spring Term—Judge McElroy.

Fall Term—Judge Ray.

Guilford—†January 12 (2); *January 26 (1); †February 9 (2); †March 8 (3); †April 12 (2); *April 26 (1); †May 10 (2); †June 7 (1); *June 14 (1); †August 16 (2); †September 6 (2); *September 20 (1); †September 27 (1); †October 11 (2); †November 8 (2); †December 6 (1); *December 13 (1).

Davidson—February 23 (2); †May 3 (1); May 24 (2); August 2 (2); †November 22 (2).

Stokes—*March 29 (1); †April 5 (1); *October 25 (1); †November 1 (1).

Thirteenth District

Spring Term—Judge Bryson.

Fall Term—Judge McElroy.

Richmond—*January 5 (1); †March 15 (1); *April 5 (1); †May 24 (1); †June 14 (1); †July 19 (1); *July 26 (1); †September 27 (1); *November 8 (1); †December 6 (1).

Anson—*January 12 (1); †March 1 (1); April 12 (1); †June 7 (1); *September 13 (1); †October 4 (1); November 15 (1).

Moore—*January 19 (1); †February 9 (1); †May 17 (1); *August 16 (1); †September 20 (1); †December 13 (1).

Union—January 26 (1); February 16 (2); March 22 (1); †May 3 (1); August 2 (1); August 23 (2); October 18 (1); †October 25 (1).

Stanly—†February 2 (1); March 29 (1); May 10 (1); July 12 (1); †October 11 (1); November 22 (1).

Scotland—†March 8 (1); *April 26 (1); May 31 (1); †November 1 (1); November 29 (1).

Fourteenth District

Spring Term—Judge Lane.

Fall Term—Judge Bryson.

Gaston—*January 12 (1); †January 19 (2); *April 12 (1); *May 31 (1); *July 19 (1); *August 23 (1); †September 20 (2); †December 6 (2).

Mecklenburg—*January 5 (1); †February 2 (3); *February 23 (1);

TUBERCULOSIS

It was when physicians said it was impossible for J. M. Miller, Ohio Druggist, to survive the ravages of Tuberculosis, he began experimenting on himself, and discovered the Home Treatment, known as ADDILINE. Anyone with coughs showing tubercular tendency or Tuberculosis, may use it under plain directions. Send your name and address to ADDILINE, 198 Arcade Building, Columbus, Ohio



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ency or Tuberculosis, may use it and address to ADDILINE,

under plain 198 Arcade

Building, Columbus, Ohio

†March 1 (2); †March 29 (2); †April 26 (2); *May 10 (2); †May 17 (2); *June 7 (1); †June 14 (2); *July 12 (2); *August 30 (1); †September 6 (2); *October 4 (1); †October 11 (2); †November 1 (2); *November 15 (1); †November 22 (2).

Fifteenth District

Spring Term—Judge Shaw.
Fall Term—Judge Lane.
Cabarrus—January 5 (2); April 19 (2); August 16 (2); November 1 (2).
Montgomery—*January 19 (1); †April 5 (2); July 12 (1); †September 27 (1); October 4 (1).
Iredell—January 26 (2); May 17 (2); August 2 (2); October 18 (2).
Rowan—February 9 (2); †March 8 (1); May 3 (2); September 13 (2); †October 11 (1); November 22 (2).
Davie—February 23 (2); August 30 (1); November 15 (1).
Randolph—†March 15 (2); *March 29 (1); †July 19 (2); *September 5 (1); December 6 (1).

Sixteenth District

Spring Term—Judge Adams.
Fall Term—Judge Shaw.
Lincoln—January 26 (1); July 19 (1); October 18 (1); †October 25 (1).
Caldwell—February 23 (2); †May 17 (2); August 23 (2); November 15 (3).
Burke—March 8 (2); August 9 (2); †October 4 (2); †December 6 (2).
Cleveland—March 22 (2); July 26 (2); November 1 (2).
Polk—April 12 (2); September 20 (2).

Seventeenth District

Spring Term—Judge Harding.
Fall Term—Judge Adams.
Wilkes—March 8 (2); †May 31 (2); August 9 (2); †October 4 (2).
Catawba—February 2 (2); †May 3 (2); July 12 (2); November 1 (2).
Alexander—February 16 (1); September 20 (1).
Yadkin—March 1 (1); August 23 (1); November 29 (1).
Watauga—March 22 (2); September 6 (2).
Mitchell—April 5 (2); †July 26 (2); November 15 (2).
Avery—April 19 (2); †June 28 (1); October 18 (2).

Eighteenth District

Spring Term—Judge Long.
Fall Term—Judge Harding.
McDowell—†January 19 (2); February 16 (2); July 12 (2); September 20 (2).
Rutherford—†February 2 (2);

April 26 (2); July 12 (2); September 20 (2).

Henderson—March 1 (3); †May 24 (2); September 6 (2); †November 15 (2).

Yancey—March 22 (2); †August 16 (1); November 1 (2).

Transylvania—April 12 (2); July 26 (2); November 29 (2).

Nineteenth District

Spring Term—Judge Webb.
Fall Term—Judge Long.
Buncombe—January 12 (3); †February 2 (3); March 1 (3); †April 5 (3); May 3 (3); †June 7 (3); July 12 (3); †August 2 (3); September 6 (3); †October 4 (3); November 1 (3); †December 6 (3).
Madison—February 23 (1); March 22 (1); April 26 (1); May 24 (1); August 23 (1); September 27 (1); October 25 (1); November 22 (1).

Twentieth District

Spring Term—Judge Finley.
Fall Term—Judge Webb.
Haywood—†January 5 (2); February 2 (2); †May 3 (2); July 12 (2); September 20 (2).
Cherokee—January 19 (2); March 29 (2); August 9 (2); November 8 (2).
Jackson—February 16 (2); †May 17 (2); October 11 (2).
Swain—March 1 (2); July 26 (2); October 25 (2).
Graham—March 15 (2); September 6 (2); December 6 (2).
Clay—April 12 (1); October 4 (1).
Macon—April 19 (2); August 23 (2); November 22 (2).

Great Stuff

"You just ought to see the hogs we raise out in Iowa."

"So big you have to kill half of one at a time?"

"Well, no; but let me tell you some peculiar things about those hogs."

"All right. So large, I suppose, that you can find them on the maps in the geographies?"

"Well, I don't know as to that, but I have known one of those hogs to start north where the meridians become closer together, and in ten hours get wedged in so tightly between a couple of those lines that it took a week to dig it loose."

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Restores Man
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Denies You
Pleasures
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Tobacco Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours— Immediate Results

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you have been a user of tobacco for a single month or for fifty years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it—cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chewing of plug or fine cut, or using of snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all of your tobacco craving in from 48 to 72 hours. Your desire for tobacco will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there is no long waiting for results.

Not a Substitute

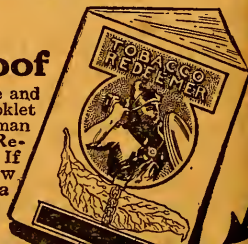
Tobacco Redeemer is a positive, radical, efficient treatment. It is the most marvelously quick, absolutely scientific and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit. It contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the use of tobacco, here is your chance. It will so completely rid you of the habit that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you to begin its use again.

Results Absolutely Guaranteed

A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If **Tobacco Redeemer** fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded on demand.

Let Us Send You Convincing Proof

Mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our Free Booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system and positive proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you from the habit. If you are a slave of the tobacco habit you know that it is undermining your health and is a needless drain upon your pocketbook. Therefore you owe it to yourself and to your family to find out how easily, quickly and surely you can "quit for keeps" with the aid of **Tobacco Redeemer**. Mail the coupon or write us immediately. Don't delay. Send today!



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Pharmaceutical Co.**
Dept. 664
St. Louis, Mo.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, President; salary, \$75,000. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, Vice-President; salary, \$12,000.

The Cabinet

Robert Lansing, of New York, Secretary of State. Carter Glass, of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury. Newton D. Baker, of Ohio, Secretary of War. Thomas W. Gregory, of Texas, Attorney-General. Albert S. Burleson, of Texas, Postmaster-General. Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy. Franklin K. Lane, of California, Secretary of the Interior. David F. Houston, of Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture. William Redfield, of New York, Secretary of Commerce. William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor.

Salaries of Cabinet officers are \$12,000.

NORTH CAROLINA'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

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F. M. Simmons and L. S. Overman.

Representatives

First District—John H. Small, of Beaufort.

Second District—Claude Kitchin, of Halifax.

Third District—S. M. Brinson, of Craven.

Fourth District—Edward W. Pou, of Johnston.

Fifth District—Charles M. Stedman, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hannibal L. Godwin, of Harnett.

Seventh District—Leonidas D. Robinson, of Anson.

Eighth District—Robert L. Doughton, of Alleghany.

Ninth District—Edwin Y. Webb, of Cleveland.

Tenth District—Zebulon Weaver, of Henderson.

The salary of Senators and Representatives is \$7,500.

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“YOU remember in the spring, Bill, I applied V-C Fertilizer to that corn land. You were a “Doubting Thomas.” You didn’t think ’twould pay. Where no fertilizer was used, my yield was about the same as yours, but where the crop was fertilized, the yield per acre was 13 bushels more. It cost me about \$3 to get those extra 13 bushels.

“Now I’ve turned in my hogs. Those 13 bushels of corn will make more than 100 pounds of hog meat. It’s just plain business sense to convert \$3 worth of fertilizer into \$20 worth of pork. 50 acres of my corn land will make \$1,000 more profit on hogs than was possible without V-C.”

There are lots of men like Bill whose farms are under-productive because they do not replace the plant foods each crop extracts.

Others like Mr. McIver Williamson, of South Carolina, use from 1400 to 2000 pounds to the acre and not only make more corn — but make it at a much lower cost per bushel—and enrich the land as

well. They convert chemicals into cash.

V-C Fertilizers contain every element needed to make both stalk and grain.

Important to Order Early.

Freight cars are scarce. Give the dealer your order so that he can have cars loaded to maximum capacity.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
(Incorporated)

Richmond, Va., Norfolk, Va., Alexandria, Va., Durham, N. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Savannah, Ga., Columbus, Ga., Gainesville, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., Sanford, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Birmingham, Ala., Mobile, Ala., Shreveport, La., Memphis, Tenn., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., Baltimore, Md., Cincinnati, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Ind., New York City.

V-C Fertilizers

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Executive Department

Thomas W. Bickett, of Franklin, Governor; salary, \$6,500. Sanford Martin, of Forsyth, Private Secretary. Miss Mamie C. Turner, of Wake, Executive Clerk. Mrs. Hattie C. Gay, of Wayne, Executive Secretary.

O. Max Gardner, of Cleveland, Lieutenant Governor.

J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State; salary, \$3,500. J. E. Sawyer, of Wake, Automobile License Clerk. D. W. Terry, Corporation Clerk. Miss Minnie Bagwell, of Wake, Grant Clerk. Miss Sarah Edwards, of Wake, Stenographer.

William P. Wood, of Randolph, Auditor; salary, \$3,000. E. H. Baker, of Wake, Chief Clerk. Baxter Durham, of Wake, Traveling Auditor. John B. Briggs, Clerk. H. O. Clark, Tax Clerk.

Benjamin R. Lacy, of Wake, Treasurer; salary, \$3,500. W. F. Moody, of Mecklenburg, Chief Clerk. Henry R. Williamson, of Sampson, Teller. Herbert Peele, Institution Clerk. Mrs. W. D. Martin, of Wake, Stenographer.

James S. Manning, of Wake, Attorney General; salary, \$3,000. Frank Nash, of Orange, Assistant Attorney-General. Miss Eugenia Herring, of Wake, Stenographer.

E. C. Brooks, Superintendent of Public Instruction; salary, \$3,000. W. H. Pittman, Chief Clerk. A. S. Brower, Special Clerk for Loan Fund, Statistical Secretary, etc. A. T. Allen, Secretary Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors. L. C. Brogden, State Agent Rural Elementary Schools. N. C. Newbold, State Agent Rural Elementary Schools. N. W. Walker, Inspector of Public High Schools. T. E. Browne, Supervisor of Vocational Education. W. C. Crosby, Secretary Community Service Bureau. Elizabeth Kelly, Director of Schools for Adult Illiterates.

W. T. Lee, of Haywood, Chairman of Corporation Commission. George P. Pell, of Forsyth, and A. J. Maxwell, of Craven, Commissioners. Otis R. Self, Chief Clerk. Miss E. G. Riddick, Miss Neta Adams, and Miss Myrtle Gates, Assistant Clerks. O. S. Thompson, Tax Clerk. W. G. Womble, Rate Clerk. J. S. Griffin, Chief of Revaluation Department. S. A. Hubbard, State Bank Examiner. W. H. Woolard and C. W. Cloninger, Assistant Bank Examiners. W. G. Barnes and Miss Ila Barnes, Stenographers. The salary of Corporation Commissioners is \$3,000, with an additional \$500 for services as Tax Commissioners.

M. L. Shipman, of Henderson, Commissioner of Labor and Printing; salary, \$3,000. Lawrence E. Nichols, of Wake, Assistant Commissioner. Miss Gladys Williamson, Stenographer. Commercial Printing Company, Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, and Mitchell Printing Company, State Printers.

James R. Young, of Vance, Insurance Commissioner; salary, \$3,500. Stacey W. Wade, of Carteret, Chief Deputy. J. J. Bernard, of Wake, Chief Clerk. F. B. Gerhard, Actuary. W. A. Scott, F. M. Jordan, Sherwood Brockwell, Deputies. N. E. Canady, Electrical Inspector. Miss Eva Powell, Bookkeeper. Miss Ida Montgomery and Miss Pattie L. Jordan, Stenographers.

Supports Family By Home Canning

The sale of her canned fruits and vegetables has enabled a woman in Albemarle County, Virginia, to feed and clothe her eight children the last two years. When war was declared her eldest son enlisted in the navy. In a few months the second son went into the army, and the mother was left to wrestle with the problem of providing three meals a day for the eight younger brothers and sisters. About this time the home demonstration agent of the United States De-

partment of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College was teaching the women in that locality how to can. With a garden which could raise plenty of fruit and vegetables, and with wild fruit to be had for the picking, the mother of ten decided therein lay the solution of her problem. Results have proved that her judgment was right. Thousands of cans of fruit and vegetables have been put up and sold from this country home. One lot the home demonstration agent helped her sell brought \$125.

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The kind your grandfather used.

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NORFOLK, VA.

North Carolina Judiciary

Supreme Court

Walter Clark, of Wake, Chief Justice. Platt D. Walker, of Mecklenburg; George H. Brown, of Washington; William A. Hoke of Lincoln; William R. Allen, of Wayne, Associate Justices.

The salary of each judge is \$4,250, with an allowance of \$900 for a stenographer.

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First District—W. M. Bond, Judge, Edenton; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Solicitor, Elizabeth City.

Second District—George W. Connor, Judge, Wilson; R. G. Allsbrook, Solicitor, Tarboro.

Third District—John H. Kerr, Judge, Warrenton; Garland E. Midgett, Solicitor, Jackson.

Fourth District—Frank A. Daniels, Judge, Goldsboro; Walter D. Siler, Solicitor, Siler City.

Fifth District—O. H. Guion, Judge, New Bern; L. Lloyd Horton, Solicitor, Farmville.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, Judge, Kinston; James A. Powers, Solicitor, Kinston.

Seventh District—Thomas H. Calvert, Judge, Raleigh; H. E. Norris, Solicitor, Raleigh.

Eighth District—W. P. Stacy, Judge, Wilmington; H. L. Lyon, Solicitor, Whiteville.

Ninth District—C. C. Lyon, Judge, Elizabethtown; S. B. McLean, Solicitor, Maxton.

Tenth District—W. A. Devin, Judge, Oxford; S. M. Gattis, Solicitor, Hillsboro.

Eleventh District—Henry P. Lane, Judge, Reidsville; S. P. Graves, Solicitor, Mount Airy.

Twelfth District—T. J. Shaw, Judge, Greensboro; John C. Bower, Solicitor, Lexington.

Thirteenth District—W. J. Adams, Judge, Carthage; Walter E. Brock, Solicitor, Monroe.

Fourteenth District—W. F. Harding, Judge, Charlotte; G. W. Wilson, Solicitor, Gastonia.

Fifteenth District—Benjamin F. Long, Judge, Statesville; Hayden Clement, Solicitor, Salisbury.

Sixteenth District—J. L. Webb, Judge, Shelby; R. L. Huffman, Solicitor, Morganton.

Seventeenth District—T. B. Finley, Judge, Wilkesboro; Johnson J. Hayes, Solicitor, North Wilkesboro.

Eighteenth District—J. Bis Ray, Judge, Burnsville; Michael Schenck, Solicitor, Hendersonville.

Nineteenth District—P. A. McElroy, Judge, Marshall; George M. Pritchard, Solicitor, Marshall.

Twentieth District—T. D. Bryson, Judge, Bryson City; George L. Jones, Solicitor, Franklin.

The salary of Superior Court Judges is \$3,250, with an allowance of \$750 for traveling expenses.

Solicitors are paid by fees, and, in addition, receive \$20 for each term of Superior Court they attend.

Hog on the Forbidden List

The grave and venerable rabbi had got into the train. There being standing room only, he edged his way towards a lady who promised to vacate her coveted position early.

Sure enough she did, and the good old man was just going to take the

seat when an agile and rude youth stepped past him and took it himself.

The rabbi's face must have expressed annoyance, for the youth called out:

"What's the matter with you? You look as if you want to eat me!"

"Yes," answered the Jewish gentleman; "but I am forbidden!"

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given By One Who Had It.

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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Thirty-fourth District. E. F. Lovill (D), Boone.
Thirty-fifth District. James L. Hyatt (R), Burnsville.
Thirty-sixth District. Henry B. Stevens (D), Asheville.
Thirty-seventh District. O. B. Coward (D), Webster.
Thirty-eighth District. R. D. Sisk (R), Franklin.

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Avery. K. H. Pritchard (R), Heaton.
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Bertie. J. H. Matthews (D), Windsor.
Bladen. A. M. Kelly (D), Abbottsburg.
Brunswick. Dempsey L. Hewett (R), Shallotte.
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Pender. Jeff D. Rountt (D), Ashton.
Perquimans. W. F. Morgan (D), Winfall.
Person. J. C. Pass (R), Roxboro.
Pitt. Julius Brown (D), Greenville; J. C. Galloway (D), Grimesland.
Polk. W. F. Swann (R), Lynn.
Randolph. J. Ed. Spence (R), Coles' Store.
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Robeson. G. B. Sellars (D), Maxton; J. S. Oliver (D), Marietta.
Rockingham. Jesse L. Roberts (D), Madison; Jeff E. Garrett (D), Reidsville.
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State School for the Blind, G. E. Lineberry,
Raleigh.
Stonewall Jackson Training School, Charles E.
Boger, Concord.
State School for the Deaf, E. McK. Goodwin,
Morganton.
Appalachian Training School, B. B. Dougherty,
Boone.
East Carolina Teachers' Training School, Robert
H. Wright, Greenville.
N. C. School for Feeble-Minded, C. Banks Mc-
Nairy, Kinston.
State Home and Industrial School for Girls and
Women, Miss Agnes B. McNaughton, Jackson Springs.
For the Colored Race
Negro Agricultural and Technical College, J. B.
Dudley, Greensboro.
State Colored Normal School, P. W. Moore, Eliza-
beth City.
State Colored Normal School, E. B. Smith, Fayette-
ville.
State Normal and Industrial School, S. G. Atkins,
Winston-Salem
Indian Normal School, T. C. Henderson, Pem-
broke.

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES

(Male and Coeducational)
Wake Forest College, W. L. Potest, Wake Forest.
Davidson College, W. J. Martin, Davidson.
Trinity College, W. P. Few, Durham.
Catawba College, A. D. Wolfinger, Newton.
Concordia College, Henry B. Hemeter, Conover.
Elon College, W. A. Harper, Elon College.
Gulford College, Thos. C. Newlin, Guilford-Col-
lege.
Lenoir College, R. L. Fritz, Hickory.
Rutherford College, M. T. Hinshaw, Rutherford
College.
Atlantic Christian College, Raymond A. Smith,
Wilson.
Weaver College, Eugene Blake, Weaverville.
(Female)
Salem Female Academy and College, Howard E.
Rondthaler, Winston-Salem.
St. Mary's School, W. W. Way, Raleigh.
Meredith College, C. E. Brewer, Raleigh.
Peace Institute, Miss Mary O. Graham, Raleigh.
Oxford College, F. P. Hoggood, Oxford.
Littleton Female College, J. M. Rhodes, Littleton.
Louisburg College, Rev. S. F. Love, Louisburg.
Chowan College, John B. Brewer, Murfreesboro.
Greensboro College for Women, S. B. Turrentine,
Greensboro.
Queens College, Henry C. Evans, Charlotte.
Flora Macdonald College, O. G. Vardell, Red
Springs.
Normal and Collegiate Institute, John E. Calfee,
Asheville.
Davenport College, J. B. Craven, Lenoir.
Stateville Female College, J. M. Moore, States-
ville.
St. Mary's College, Rt. Rev. Leo Hald, Belmont.
Carolina College, R. B. John, Maxton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS

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Ridge.
Bingham School (Male), Col. Robert Bingham,
Asheville.
Bingham School (Male), Preston I. Gray, Mebane.
Bule's Creek Academy (Mixed), J. A. Campbell,
Bule's Creek.
Sacred Heart Academy (Girls), Sister Theresa,
Belmont.
Winterville High School (Mixed), Paul Daniels,
Winterville.
Mars Hill College (Mixed), B. L. Moore, Mars
Hill.
Hornor Military School (Male), J. C. Horner,
Charlotte.
Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute (Male), G. F.
McAlister, Mount Pleasant.
Asheville School (Male), Newton M. Anderson,
Asheville.
Pineland School for Girls, Rev. W. J. Jones, Salem-
burg.
Mount Amoena Seminary (Girls), Rev. B. A.
Goodman, Mount Pleasant.
Salisbury Normal and Industrial School, G. H. At-
kinson, Salisbury.
Sunderland Hall (Girls), Miss Melissa Mont-
gomery, Concord.
Albemarle Normal and Industrial Institute (Girls),
Mrs. Elva C. Harrie, Albemarle.
North State Fitting School, J. M. Roberts, Ashe-
ville.
St. Genevieve's College (Girls), Mother Lorin,
Asheville.
Trinity Park School (Mixed), F. S. Aldridge,
Durham.
Dell School (Mixed), O. V. Herring, Delway.
Wingate High School (Mixed), H. M. Baucom,
Wingate.
Liberty-Piedmont Institute (Mixed), G. C. Kirkeay,
Wallburg.
Boiling Springs High School (Mixed), J. D. Hug-
gins, Shelby, R. F. D.
Fassifern School (Girls), Miss Kate Shipp, Hender-
sonville.
Lees-McRae Institute (Girls), Rev. Edgar Tufts,
Banner Elk.
Lees-McRae Institute (Boys), J. P. Hall, Plumtree.
Farm School, Asheville; L. B. Guigan, Asheville.
Blue Ridge School (Boys), J. B. Sandifer, Hender-
sonville.
The Fleet School, John S. Fleet, Hendersonville.
Brevard Institute, C. H. Trowbridge, Brevard.
Westminster School, T. E. Woods, Rutherfordton,
R. F. D.
Gilliam Academy, John W. Gilliam, Altamahaw.
Glade Valley High School, A. E. Woodsen, Glade
Valley.
Jefferson School, W. L. Scott, Jefferson.
Washington Collegiate Institute, M. O. Fletcher,
Washington.
Christ School ———, Arden.
Montreat Normal School, Miss Frances M. Bow-
man, Montreat.
Patterson Farm School, ———, Patter-
son.
St. Paul's School, Mrs. N. P. Geffroy, Beaufort.
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 James Sprunt Institute, Kenansville.
 Linwood College, Rev. A. T. Lindsay, Gastonia.
 St. Mary's Academy, Rev. Leo Haid, Gastonia.
 Greensboro Bible School, W. R. Cox, Greensboro.
 Haywood Institute, R. H. Lambright, Clyde.
 Fruitland Institute, M. A. Melton, Hendersonville.
 Sylva Collegiate Institute, J. C. Ingraham, Sylva.
 Cowee Mountain School, H. B. Allen, Franklin.
 Dorland-Bell Institute, Miss Griffith, Hot Springs.
 Baird School, J. G. Baird, Charlotte.
 Glasgow, H. W. Glasgow, Charlotte.
 Mitchell Collegiate Institute, R. W. Teague, Bakersville.
 Elise High School, W. C. McColl, Hemp.
 Alderman's Select School, Miss Mary Alderman, Wilmington.
 Brown & Hart School, Misses Brown and Hart, Wilmington.
 St. Mary's Parochial School, Rev. Father Dennen, Wilmington.
 Carolina Industrial School, Watha.
 Ayden Seminary, J. E. Sawyer, Ayden.
 Saluda Seminary, F. B. Stevens, Saluda.
 Round Hill Academy, A. C. Warlick, Union Mills.
 Parochial School, Father M. A. Irwin, Newton Grove.
 Yadkin Mineral Springs Academy, Miss Nora P. Ed-dins, Palmersville.
 Mountain Park School, C. W. Williams, Park Mountain.
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 Yancey Collegiate Institute, Edwin R. Harris, Burnsville.

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LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1—New Year's Day.
 January 19—Lee's Birthday.
 February 22—Washington's Birthday.
 April 12—Anniversary of the resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina at Halifax in 1776, instructing the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for a declaration of independence.
 May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.
 May 20—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
 July 4—Independence Day.
 September (first Monday)—Labor Day.
 November (Tuesday after first Monday)—General Election Day.
 November 11—End of World War.
 November (last Thursday)—Thanksgiving Day.
 December 25—Christmas.

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3. The **AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT** gives students carefully arranged work both in theoretical and practical branches of agriculture, as Dairying, Greenhouse work, Poultry, Bee Culture, Field Crops, etc.
4. The **TEACHER TRAINING DEPARTMENT** prepares young men to meet the demands for trained industrial teachers. Graduates find a useful and remunerative field.
5. The **RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS**, under direct supervision of the U. S. officers, gives physical and military training. Free uniforms for four years, worth about \$160.00, and those who successfully and satisfactorily complete the first two years' work, cash fees will be allowed amounting to over \$100.00 annually. Graduates from this division will be eligible for a commission from the President of the United States for position as Second Lieutenants in the U. S. Army.

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JAMES B. DUDLEY, President

Greensboro, N. C.

ANNUAL RECORD

Important Events Occurring in North Carolina From November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919

November.—2. Because of influenza epidemic North Carolina Literary and Historical Association postpones annual meeting for the year.—12. The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina met in annual session here and adjourned indefinitely on account of influenza epidemic.—19. George B. Justice resigns as assistant to Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman and is succeeded by L. E. Nichols.—Western North Carolina Conference of M. E. Church meets in Charlotte.—23. Official report on forest fires in North Carolina in 1917 shows losses amounting to \$675,793.—Eugene Gray, Jr., resigns as deputy insurance commissioner for work in New York.—26. Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association meets in annual session at Asheville.—27. Officially announced by Secretary of War Baker that Camp Polk at Raleigh will be definitely abandoned.—Officially announced S. A. T. C. will be demobilized.—30. It is announced Harry Howell of Asheville becomes superintendent of the Raleigh schools.—State Board of Elections meet in Raleigh to canvass returns of the late general election.—Results show vote for Senator Simmons, 143,524; Morehead, 93,697.

December.—12. Farmers' Union at Wilson re-elects Dr. H. Q. Alexander president.—13. N. C. Conference M. E. Church meets at Goldsboro.—14. Judge Harry W. Whedbee, fifth judicial district, resigned.—16. M. E. Conference adjourns to meet at Wilson, 1919.—State Association of County School Superintendents meets at Raleigh.—18. Dr. J. Y. Joyner resigns as State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. E. C. Brooks is appointed to succeed him.—22. Walter H. Page, former Ambassador to Great Britain, dies at Pinehurst.

January.—1. E. C. Brooks of Durham assumes office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, succeeding Dr. J. Y. Joyner.—4. Centennial of the North Carolina Supreme Court observed with special meeting of State Bar Association.—7. Dennis G. Brummit of Granville County selected by Democratic caucus as Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Lindsay Warren of Beaufort selected as President Pro Tem of the Senate.—James O. Carr of Wilmington resigns as district attorney; Thomas D. Warren of New Bern is recommended as his successor.—8. Legislature meets.—10. Dr. Benjamin D. Gaw, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Durham, dies in Washington, D. C.—North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association

meets in Raleigh; Miss Gertrude Well of Goldsboro is elected president.—14. Baptist State Convention meets in Greensboro; Dr. B. W. Spillman elected president.—House of Representatives vote to ratify the National Prohibition amendment.—16. State Anti-Saloon League meets in Raleigh.—19. Thomas Settle dies in Asheville.—21. Grand Lodge of Masons meet in Raleigh.—Senator Humphrey introduces revaluation bill in the Senate.—George H. Bellamy of Wilmington appointed marshal of the Eastern District of North Carolina.—Prof. M. H. Stacy, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and chairman of the faculty, acting president of the State University, dies in Chapel Hill.—22. North Carolina Automobile Association meets in Raleigh.—Henry A. G. Grady of Clinton elected Grand Master of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons.—Littleton College destroyed by fire.—27. Joint finance committee of the Legislature agrees on the revaluation bill.—Dr. J. J. Mott, formerly of Statesville, dies at Radford, Va.—29. Supreme Court grants license to ten applicants to practice law.

February.—3. Billy Sunday speaks in Raleigh.—4. Saunders bill to abolish capital punishment killed by Senate.—Ray State-wide dog tax bill passed by the House.—Dr. Kemp Plummer Battle, ex-president of the State University, dies in Chapel Hill.—6. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, speaks in Raleigh.—8. North Carolina Society of Civil Engineers meets in Raleigh; Dr. W. C. Biddick elected president.—9. Joe King, editor of The Durham Herald, dies.—11. Judge M. H. Justice dies in Asheville.—14. Judge Henry R. Bryan of New Bern dies.—J. Bis Ray of Burnsville appointed judge to succeed M. H. Justice.—22. Senate passes bill providing for new agricultural building.—26. Bill providing for a six months' school term passes Legislature.

March.—3. State Automobile Show opens in Raleigh.—4. Dr. D. E. Everitt, well-known dentist, dies in Raleigh.—6. Gen. Henry G. Sharp presented Congressional Medal to the father of Private Robert L. Blackwell of Person County, killed in France.—7. Senate passes appropriation bill carrying over \$4,000,000 for State institutions.—19. North Carolina Soldiers' Memorial Commission met in Raleigh and organized with Governor Bickett as chairman.—24. One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment of Thirtieth Division, just home from France, parades in Raleigh.—

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27. Attorney-General Manning declares cotton warehouse act unconstitutional.—Frank Page of Aberdeen named by Governor Bickett chairman of State Highway Commission.—W. J. Peele, of the Raleigh bar, died at his home in Raleigh.—North Carolina Building Commission meets in Raleigh and organizes with the election of R. F. Dalton of High Point chairman.—28. O. J. McConnell elected State superintendent under new State cotton warehouse law.

April—1. George H. Bellamy assumes office of United States Marshal, succeeding W. T. Dorich.—2. Fidelity Bank of Durham wins \$13,000 suit against Wyson & Miles Company of Greensboro by decision of Supreme Court.—3. New Highway Commission holds organization meeting.—5. The executive committee, State Teachers' Association, selects Raleigh as 1919 meeting place.—11. The 120th Infantry arrived at Charleston from France.—14. North Carolina Health Officers' Association in session at Pinehurst elects Dr. E. F. Long of Lexington as president.—15. The 120th Infantry parades in Charlotte.—North Carolina State Medical Society meets in Pinehurst; elects Dr. C. V. Reynolds president; meets next year in Charlotte.—22. Cotton warehouse suit argued before Supreme Court.—The 105th Engineers parades at Winston-Salem.

May—1. State Tax Commission appoints ten district supervisors under new property revaluation law.—North Carolina Division, U. D. C., meeting in Wilson, elects Mrs. Felix Harvey, of Kinston, president. Will meet next year at High Point.—2. Federal Judge Boyd, of Greensboro, holds Child Labor Law unconstitutional.—3. Fire and explosion in warehouse of Texas Oil Company, Greensboro, caused death of one man and destroyed tanks and tank cars.—9. Portrait of Stephen B. Weeks presented to State Historical Commission.—10. Dr. A. J. Warren, of Hillsboro, becomes assistant secretary of State Board of Health; H. E. Miller becomes chief of the Bureau of Engineering and Inspection.—11. Baraca Convention in session at Greensboro elects L. E. Nichols, of Raleigh, as president; Philatheas elects Miss Carrie Dority, of Goldsboro, as president; meet next in Wilson.—19. Charlotte selected by Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at New Orleans, as next meeting place.—The 103d Annual Convention of the North Carolina Episcopal Diocese meets in Raleigh.—James A. Salter selected as State Architect by North Carolina Building Commission.—21.—North Carolina Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., elects C. O. McMichael, of Wentworth, as Grand Master; John D. Berry, of Raleigh, Grand Secretary. Meets next year in Gastonia.—22. Mrs. E. R. Blanton resigns as secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission.—Major Gordon Smith appointed assistant to the Adjutant General.—Supreme Court holds State Warehouse Act constitutional.—Hardware Association of the Carolinas, in session at Charlotte, re-elects Walter W. Watts, Charlotte, president; T. W. Dixon, Charlotte, secretary.—29. A. T. Allen elected member State Board of Examiners, succeeding E. E. Sams, resigned.

June—2. State Federation of Woman's Clubs meets in Raleigh.—6. North Carolina Society of Civil Engineers chartered by the State.—Christian Endeavor Convention meeting in Burlington elected Rev. F. V. Knight, of Greensboro, as president.—10. D. W. Sorrell, of Durham, elected Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.—12. B. Y. P. U. Convention, in session at Asheville, elected W. Allen Riddick, of Asheville, as president; will meet next year in Durham.—North Carolina Nurses' Association elects Miss Banks Stafford, of Winston-Salem, president; meets next year in Charlotte.—21. Raleigh opens free clinic for treatment of patients.—25. A. L. Fletcher selected as historian of the 113th Field Artillery.—North Carolina Federation of Business and Professional Women organized at Charlotte; Miss Julia Alexan-

der, president.—26. North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, in session at Wilmington, elects C. B. Pilkington, of Pittsboro, president; meets next year in Asheville.—27. Baptist Seaside Assembly meets at Wrightsville Beach.—Dr. W. T. Martin, of Benson, elected president of the North Carolina Dental Association, meeting in Asheville.

July—1. E. F. Carter named as executive officer of the new North Carolina Child Labor Commission.—5. North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs announces completion of \$5,000 endowment fund.—Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh, and Dr. E. J. Tucker, of Roxboro, appointed members of the State Board of Health; Dr. Lewis succeeds himself and Dr. Tucker succeeds Dr. E. J. Wood, of Wilmington, who retires at his own request.—11. Henry M. London elected legislative reference librarian by the North Carolina Historical Commission to succeed W. S. Wilson, deceased.—13. Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Company organized by North Carolina Merchants' Association.—Eighty-two physicians licensed to practice medicine by the State Board of Medical Examiners.—North Carolina Retail Jewelers' Association meets in Winston-Salem.—17. N. C. Orphanage Association re-elects R. L. Brown, president, and M. L. Shipman, secretary-treasurer.—Miss Mary B. Palmer, of Atlanta, becomes secretary and director of the North Carolina Library Commission.—North Carolina Optometric Society in session at Winston-Salem elects A. P. Staley, High Point, president; meets next year at



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JEWELER

Wrightsville Beach.—24. Meeting of the State and County Council at Chapel Hill annouced.—27. R. H. Hayes, well-known lawyer of Pittsboro, dies.

August.—1. North Carolina's first concrete vessel launched at Wilmington.—J. A. Sharpe, of Lumberton, elected president of the State Press Association.—6. State Division of the American Cotton Association organized at Raleigh.—11. State Federation of Labor meets in Raleigh.—15. Good Roads Convention meeting at Wrightsville Beach and urges State system of hard-surface roads.—M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, appointed Federal Director of Labor for North Carolina.—20. Niserson Wagon Works at Winston-Salem burned.—Henry A. Page, former State Food Administrator, takes up work again at request of Department of Justice because of high cost of living.—21. State Junior Order United American Mechanics, in session at Gastonia, elects Numa R. Reid State Councilor; meets next year in New Bern.—Fifty-nine applicants, three of them women, receive license to practice law.—26. Six companies of North Carolina reserve militia ordered to Charlotte to quell rioting in which five men were killed.—30. Clarence Poe elected president of the North Carolina Farmers' Convention.

September.—4. Strike of Charlotte carmen ended by agreement.—7. James W. Osborne, formerly of Charlotte, a prominent New York attorney, died.—8. Conference of Episcopalians in the interest of nation-wide campaign held in Raleigh; establishes State headquarters.—9. Personnel of State High School Text-Books Commission announced by State Superintendent Brooks. Commission composed of N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill; Holland Holton, of Durham; Harry Harding, Charlotte; H. B. Smith, New Bern; M. B. Dry, Cary.—10. R. O. Self appointed chief clerk of North Carolina Corporation Commission to succeed J. S. Griffin, who takes charge of the office work of the Tax Commission.—11. State Supreme Court holds \$2,000,000 bond issue of Lenoir County for good roads is valid.—O. J. McConnell resigns as Superintendent of State Warehouse; is succeeded by C. R. Camp.—13. State Wholesale Grocers' Association chartered; home office in Goldsboro.—Dr. J. R. Gordon, chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, has resigned; is succeeded by F. M. Register, who has charge of the Bureau of Epidemiology.—15. Three companies of the State Militia sent to Albemarle to quell rioting in which two men, including the sheriff of the county, were injured.—16. State and County Council meets at Chapel Hill.—19. Albemarle cotton mills reopened after being closed several weeks by strike featured by rioting requiring the presence of State troops.—20. John G. Nichols, chief State bank examiner, resigns.—24. Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville highway association formed at meeting at Lumberton; T. L. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, president.—Auto dealers in North and South Carolina meet in Charlotte; Ise A. Folger, of Charlotte, elected president.—28. B. H. Woodell, for thirty-two years Grand Secretary of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, dies at Goldsboro.

October.—5. Mayor James I. Johnson, of Raleigh, dies at Hot Springs, Va., where he had gone to recuperate.—8. State Sanitary Inspectors begin work under new State health law.—North Carolina Daughters of the Confederacy meet at High Point. Mrs. J. F. Harvey is new president. Mrs. John Huske Anderson, of Fayetteville, is recording secretary.—11. University of North Carolina celebrates 126th anniversary.—18. The "Colonel J. E. Sawyer,"

New Bern's first concrete ship, launched.—Cotton boll weevil discovered in North Carolina at Tabor, in Columbus County.—21. In recall city election in Charlotte all city officials are re-elected. This is the first recall election ever held in North Carolina.—23. General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, elected president of the North Carolina State Fair, succeeding Charles W. Horne, of Clayton.—25. Dr. Charles F. Meserve resigned as president of Shaw University after 25 years of service. He is succeeded by Rev. G. S. Peacock, of Westerly, R. I.—30. Edwin Yates Webb, Congressman from the Ninth North Carolina District, named as Federal Judge for Western North Carolina.—John M. Besley, of Monroe, elected chairman State Division of the American Legion; C. A. Gooney, of Raleigh, secretary-treasurer; Legion meets next September in Wilmington.—The North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian Church in session at Raleigh elects Rev. D. I. Craig, stated clerk; Rev. E. C. Murry, permanent clerk; and Rev. E. L. Siler, recording clerk. Meets next year in Wilmington.

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Raleigh

VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Political Complexion of Counties as Shown By the Election of Senator in 1918

	Simmons Democrat	Morehead Republican		Simmons Democrat	Morehead Republican
Alamance	2,528	2,241	Moore	1,189	830
Alexander	821	1,144	Nash	1,579	354
Alleghany	687	475	New Hanover	1,177	31
Anson	1,666	475	Northampton	1,121	22
Ashe	1,778	1,875	Onslow	930	418
Avery	198	690	Orange	741	641
Beaufort	1,704	688	Pamlico	522	400
Bertie	1,159	28	Pasquotank	635	114
Bladen	951	349	Pender	897	346
Brunswick	385	520	Perquimans	486	191
Buncombe	4,104	3,281	Person	791	814
Burke	1,352	1,510	Pitt	2,569	333
Cabarrus	1,840	2,065	Polk	657	671
Caldwell	1,670	1,542	Randolph	2,655	2,884
Camden	305	58	Richmond	1,513	349
Carteret	1,064	992	Robeson	2,576	625
Caswell	872	228	Rockingham	2,001	1,733
Catawba	2,323	2,485	Rowan	2,871	2,099
Chatham	1,716	1,422	Rutherford	2,198	1,712
Cherokee	903	1,120	Sampson	1,026	2,418
Chowan	608	46	Scotland	803	84
Clay	370	428	Stanly	1,977	1,786
Cleveland	2,410	1,116	Stokes	1,345	1,724
Columbus	1,346	529	Surry	1,815	2,577
Craven	1,561	256	Swain	647	949
Cumberland	1,344	356	Tennessee	790	737
Currituck	507	34	Tyrell	308	246
Dare	364	293	Union	2,157	267
Davidson	2,535	2,680	Vance	1,230	294
Davie	674	1,216	Wake	3,740	1,318
Duplin	1,672	1,051	Warren	1,081	71
Durham	2,030	1,144	Washington	511	451
Edgecombe	1,568	50	Watauga	1,005	1,274
Forsyth	4,027	2,917	Wayne	2,245	963
Franklin	1,597	188	Wilkes	1,720	2,752
Gaston	3,164	2,120	Wilson	1,416	290
Gates	446	102	Yadkin	607	1,405
Graham	371	335	Yancey	1,108	794
Granville	1,474	344			
Greene	720	132			
Guilford	3,747	2,394			
Halifax	1,746	89			
Harnett	1,865	1,373			
Haywood	2,085	1,144			
Henderson	984	1,450			
Hertford	693	80			
Hoke	769	32			
Hyde	570	136			
Iredell	3,398	1,664			
Jackson	1,040	915			
Johnston	3,213	2,594			
Jones	639	134			
Lee	902	568			
Lenoir	1,295	260			
Lincoln	1,438	1,372			
Macon	1,148	945			
Madison	601	1,378			
Martin	1,313	220			
McDowell	1,198	1,183			
Mecklenburg	3,995	782			
Mitchell	311	779			
Montgomery	1,116	950			
			Total	143,524	93,697

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Apportionment of State Appropriation to North Carolina Counties for 1919-1920

The State Board of Education has announced the apportionment of the State's per capita appropriation for school purposes to the various counties. The per capita amount appropriated for each child was \$.2695 after the \$250,000 fund had been reduced to \$228,500 by the deduction of \$1,500 for part of the salary and expenses of the Superintendent of the State Colored Normal Schools and the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors; \$12,500 for the salaries and expenses of the State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors; and \$7,500 for rural libraries. The children of the orphanages of the State, under the law, were included in the school population of the county in which the orphanage is located. The fund is a direct appropriation from the State Treasury and does not include taxes levied for school purposes in the counties.

County Apportionment

The apportionment by counties follows:

Alamance, \$2,801.80; Alexander, \$1,145.40; Alleghany, \$807.15; Anson, \$2,353.05; Ashe, \$2,007.28; Avery, \$979.65.

Beaufort, \$2,996.30; Bertie, \$2,417.20; Bladen, \$2,036.95; Brunswick, \$1,422.45; Buncombe, \$4,891.40; Burke, \$1,818.60.

Cabarrus, \$2,922.80; Caldwell, \$1,920; Camden, \$580; Carteret, \$1,263.15; Caswell, \$1,406.84; Catawba, \$3,121; Chatham, \$2,094.35; Cherokee, \$1,740.50; Chowan, \$963; Clay, \$446.04; Cleveland, \$3,065.60; Columbus, \$2,682.96; Craven, \$2,527.40; Cumberland, \$3,243.40; Currituck, \$792.90.

Dare, \$460.65; Davidson, \$3,185.50; Davie, \$1,222.75; Duplin, \$2,681.08; Durham, \$4,092.

Edgecombe, \$2,775.90; Forsyth, \$5,618.10; Franklin, \$2,722.80.

Gaston, \$4,374.68; Gates, \$1,075.60; Graham, \$443.05; Granville, \$2,485.15; Greene, \$1,383.65; Guilford, \$5,907.

Halifax, \$3,858.30; Harnett, \$2,682.70; Haywood, \$2,294.30; Henderson, \$1,673.38; Hertford, \$1,489; Hoke, \$1,215.95; Hyde, \$770.80.

Iredell, \$3,556.70; Jackson, \$1,507.60; Johnston, \$4,287.40; Jones, \$924.40.

Lee, \$1,186.10; Lenoir, \$2,459.50; Lincoln, \$1,971.70.

Macon, \$1,353.20; Madison, \$2,315.85; Martin, \$1,890.80; McDowell, \$1,755.80; Mecklenburg, \$6,-

867.80; Mitchell, \$1,112.54; Montgomery, \$1,170.15; Moore, \$2,215.90.

Nash, \$3,669.20; New Hanover, \$2,336.90; Northampton, \$2,174.60; Onslow, \$1,529.70; Orange, \$1,481.20.

Pamlico, \$1,034.60; Pasquotank, \$1,534.40; Pender, \$1,535.95; Perquimans, \$1,034.60; Person, \$1,594.10; Pitt, \$3,909.10; Polk, \$836.55.

Randolph, \$2,921.60; Richmond, \$2,288.60; Robeson, \$4,683.45; Rockingham, \$3,763.20; Rowan, \$3,707.70; Rutherford, \$2,880.20.

Sampson, \$2,822.05; Scotland, \$1,667.10; Stanly, \$2,609.10; Stokes, \$2,044.50; Surry, \$3,071; Swain, \$1,117.60.

Transylvania, \$885.32; Tyrrell, \$510.20.

Union, \$3,595.20.

Vance, \$2,060.40.

Wake, \$6,431.40; Warren, \$1,877.65; Washington, \$1,380.20; Watauga, \$1,168.30; Wayne, \$3,556.40; Wilkes, \$3,083.70; Wilson, \$3,391.50.

Yadkin, \$1,482.30; Yancey, \$1,395.50.

Total, \$228,500.

State board of examiners and institute conductors, \$12,500.

Rural libraries, \$7,500.

Supervisor teacher training, \$1,500.

Total, \$250,000.

How Thoughtless

"I suppose your son broke himself down at college football."

"No; the doctor said what gave him nervous prostration was trying to get his lessons between the games."—Boston Transcript.

CURED HIS RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 736-F Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—Adv.

Why We Should Bathe Internally

Adds Many Years To The Average Life

By R. W. Beal

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-

mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for-health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness, but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your de-

clining years, practice internal bathing and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line made him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only did internal bathing save and prolong Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute at 134 West 65th Street, New York, and mention having read this article in Turner's Almanac, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you this information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking! If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well. —Adv.

Three Millions Pay Income Tax

Income tax returns were filed by 3,472,890 persons, about 3 per cent of the population, for the calendar year 1917, according to the final reports completed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They showed total net income of \$13,652,383,207. The increase over 1916, before the law was expanded to meet war expenses, was 3,035,854 returns and \$7,353,805,587 in net income, the former being so much greater comparatively, because the extension of the law took in small incomes previously exempt.

Taxes paid totalled \$675,249,450, an average of \$368.56 per individual, or 6.03 per cent of the income.

Returns were made on 1,640,758 incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and ranged in the hundreds of thousands up to \$25,000. There were 30,391 returns on incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000; 12,439 returns from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 3,302 from \$100,000 to \$150,000; 2,347 from \$150,000 to \$300,000; 559 from \$300,000 to \$500,000; 315 from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and 141 over that figure.

A notable feature of the report was the showing that while there were 1,265 incomes over \$300,000 in 1916, the number was reduced to 1,015 in

1917. The million dollar incomes decreased from 206 to 141 and the decreases in the amount reported by persons in that class was \$157,427,730. The million dollar men, however, paid more taxes than any other class contributing \$109,424,000 to the government out of \$306,835,914 in income reported. Persons with income of \$2,000 to \$3,000 paid the smallest amount of taxes, \$9,097,387 on returns of \$2,461,137,000.

Residents of New York made more returns and reported more income than any other State. Pennsylvania and Illinois ranking second and third. Massachusetts ranged fourth in income reported, but Ohio came fourth in the number of taxable incomes.

Shows South's Prosperity

As a reflection of the South's prosperity, the nine Southern States east of the Mississippi River reported an aggregate of almost \$860,000,000 for net incomes of more than \$1,000 for the year 1917. That was almost \$400,000,000 more than the aggregate reported for the year 1916, which, however, contained statistics of incomes of more than \$2,000 and was before the law was expanded to meet war expenses.

These Southern States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missis-

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issippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia,—reported about 6 per cent of the country's total taxable incomes which was \$13,-652,383,207. They turned in 237,-831 of the country's 3,472,890 returns and their tax yield was \$24,-355,100 of the country's total of \$675,249,450.

Georgia showed the largest number of personal returns for the South and the largest total net income, while Louisiana showed the largest tax yield. Virginia showed the largest number of incomes from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and the largest total net income of this class.

Statistics For Southern States

Statistics for 1917 for the nine Southern States, showing increases over 1916, follow:

Florida—Personal returns, 15,336; increase, 13,557; net incomes, \$45,-319,996; increase, \$27,918,794; tax yield, \$1,525,131; increase, \$1,202,-495; \$1,000 to \$2,000 incomes, 6,-039; net income, \$9,058,500.

Georgia—Personal returns, 38,-252; increase, \$34,808; net incomes, \$116,171,112; increase, \$83,178,-147; tax yield, \$3,107,754; increase, \$2,729,692; \$1,000 to \$2,000 incomes, 14,403; net income, \$21,-604,500.

North Carolina—Personal returns, 22,977; increase, 20,770; net incomes, \$69,649,131; increase, \$44,823,305; tax yield, \$2,651,504; increase, \$2,-090,534; \$1,000 to \$2,000 incomes, 9,714; net income, \$14,571,000.

South Carolina—Personal returns, 22,321; increase, 21,117; net incomes, \$55,375,849; increase, \$45,-492,902; tax yield, \$1,713,335; increase, \$1,636,137; \$1,000 to \$2,000 incomes, 10,361; net income, \$15,-541,500.

Virginia—Personal returns, 37,-951; increase, 33,761; net income,

\$103,861,359; increase, \$61,644,895; tax yield, \$3,752,251; increase, \$3,-158,947; \$1,000 to \$2,000 incomes, 17,881; net income, \$26,821,500.

A More Favorable Time

Better not ask papa yet, dear. He has the gout in one foot." "All right. I'll wait till he gets well or gets the gout in both feet."

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GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(By J. WILSON GIBBES, Clerk of the House of Representatives)

Legislative Department

The General Assembly meets annually at the State Capitol in Columbia on the second Tuesday in January, remaining in session forty days, occasionally a few days longer. Members of each branch are paid \$200 per session and five cents mileage each way, the Speaker of the House receiving \$300 and mileage, and the President of the Senate (Lieutenant-Governor) \$8 per day and mileage.

The Senate

President Ex-Officio—Lieutenant-Governor Junius T. Liles, of Orangeburg.

President Pro Tem—LeGrand G. Walker, of Georgetown.

Clerk—Marvin M. Mann, of St. Matthews.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Fred. Schumpert, of Newberry.

Abbeville—J. Howard Moore.
Aiken—John F. Williams.
Allendale—J. Henry Johnson.
Anderson—T. Franklin Watkins.
Bamberg—Jas. B. Black.
Barnwell—A. M. Kennedy.
Beaufort—Niels Christensen.
Berkeley—Ed. J. Dennis.
Calhoun—J. Arthur Banks.
Charleston—Arthur R. Young.
Cherokee—T. Bothwell Butler.
Chester—J. Hardin Marion.
Chesterfield—Geo. K. Laney.
Clarendon—J. W. Wideman.
Colleton—J. G. Padgett.
Darlington—F. A. Miller.
Dillon—Preston L. Bethea.
Dorchester—Herbert H. Gross.
Edgefield—John C. Sheppard (vice
Benj. E. Nicholson, died January 22,
1919).
Fairfield—Thos. H. Ketchin.
Florence—D. Gordon Baker.
Georgetown—LeGrand G. Walker.

Greenville—Proctor A. Bonham.
Greenwood—Samuel H. McGhee.
Hampton—W. F. Lightsey.
Horry—Henry L. Buck.
Jasper—H. Klugh Purdy.
Kershaw—J. Copeland Massey.
Lancaster—S. E. Bailes.
Laurens—John H. Wharton.
Lee—W. P. Baskin.
Lexington—Edgar C. Ridgell.
McCormick—Frank C. Robinson.
Marion—Maxcy C. Harrelson.
Marlboro—D. D. McColl.
Newberry—Alan Johnstone.
Oconee—J. W. Shelor.
Orangeburg—Edward B. Friday.
Pickens—Frank E. Alexander.
Richland—Thomas B. Pearce.
Saluda—Jeff. D. Griffith.
Spartanburg—W. S. Rogers.
Sumter—John H. Clifton.
Union—Thos. C. Duncan.
Williamsburg—Hugh McCutchen.
York—Jas. E. Beamguard.

House of Representatives

Speaker—Thomas P. Cothran, of Greenville.

Speaker Pro. Tem—Jos. A. Berry, of Orangeburg.

Clerk—J. Wilson Gibbes, of Columbia.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Jas. S. Wilson, of Lancaster.

Abbeville—Melvin J. Ashley, Robt.
H. McAdams.

Aiken—E. R. Buckingham, David
W. Gaston, Byron K. Keenan.

Anderson—T. L. Clinkscales, Jr.,
T. Paul Dickson, Asa Hall, Jr., Har-
vey Kelly, Wm. H. Stone, Will K.
Stringer.

Bamberg—Berry W. Miley, Wm.
L. Riley.

Barnwell—Jas. E. Davis, Ephraim
W. Ellis, G. W. Hutson.

Beaufort—M. R. Cooper, Jas. R.
Bellamy.

Berkeley—W. P. Russell, D. M.
Winter.

Calhoun—G. W. Fairley.

Charleston—E. Harry Barnwell, D.
A. Brockinton, William F. Burguson,
Bernard P. Carey, Wm. W. Long,

Thos. S. McMillan, Jas. B. Morrison,
Joseph F. Wise.

Cherokee—Wm. F. Brown, R. J.
W. Moss.

Chester—R. O. Atkinson, David
Hamilton.

Chesterfield—J. Clifton Rivers, T.
W. Turner.

Clarendon—Wm. W. Johnson, W.
T. P. Sprott, Wm. H. Woods.

Colleton—C. N. Langdale, B. D.
Peurifoy.

Darlington—Lawrence E. Carrigan,
E. C. Dennis, Benj. S. Josey.

Dillon—Earle R. Ellerbe, Jas. W.
Hammer.

Dorchester—John C. Coney.

Edgefield—Julian Mims, J. Lu-
cas Walker.

Fairfield—Jas. W. Hanahan, R. A.
Meares.

Florence—J. E. Anderson, W. H. McElveen, A. Clyde Ellerbe.

Georgetown—H. L. Oliver, Claude C. Scurry.

Greenville—John T. Bramlett, Thos. P. Cothran, Ira A. Gresham, Raven I. McDavid, Jas. M. Richardson, David W. Smoak.

Greenwood—T. J. Beacham, Paul B. Ellis, W. J. Moore.

Hampton—Eugene B. McSweeney.

Horry—Walter L. Mishoe, W. W. Russ.

Jasper—W. A. Preacher.

Kershaw—Murdock M. Johnson, Jos. V. Young.

Lancaster—C. Frank Clyburn, Hollis H. Horton.

Laurens—R. Dunk Boyd, Jack H. Davis, Drayton T. Kinard.

Lee—Robert M. Cooper, Jr., B. W. Segars.

Lexington—D. J. Sidney Derrick, Lucius E. Dreher, J. Brooks Wingard.

Marion—E. T. Hughes, Lanneau D. Lide.

Marlboro—Daniel L. McLaurin, Jennings K. Owens, Olin M. Pegues.

McCormick—John D. Cade.

Newberry—Herbert H. Evans, Jno. Wm. Folk, Geo. S. Mower.

Oconee—Monroe R. McDonald, John Rufus Orr.

Orangeburg—Jos. A. Berry, T. Whetsell Dukes, Hampton P. Fulmer, Charlie H. Williams.

Pickens—Jess H. Leopard, W. Clarence Mann.

Richland—John W. Crews, Frank A. Daniels, Ambrose A. Gerald, Wm. D. Hampton, Jodie M. Rawlinson.

Saluda—R. H. Etheredge, J. W. P. Harmon.

Spartanburg—John B. Atkinson, W. R. Brown, O. T. Gallman, W. J. Gibson, J. P. Gray, John L. Lancaster, R. B. Paslay.

Sumter—Richard B. Belser, C. J. Jackson, Davis D. Moise.

Union—Jeter Butler, John K. Hamblin.

Williamsburg—Samuel O. Eaddy, Samuel A. Graham, Wm. H. Welch.

York—Wm. R. Bradford, John R. Hart, E. Gettys Nunn, Emmett W. Pursley.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

(Salaries, \$7,500)

Senators

Ellison D. Smith, of Florence; Nat. B. Dial, of Laurens.

Representatives

First District—Richard S. Whaley, of Charleston.

Second District—James F. Byrnes, of Aiken.

Third District—Fred. H. Dominick, of Newberry.

Fourth District—Samuel J. Nicholls, of Spartanburg.

Fifth District—Wm. F. Stevenson, of Cheraw.

Sixth District—Philip H. Stoll, of Kingstree.

Seventh District—Ed. C. Mann, of St. Matthews.

W. S. FORBES, President

JAS. A. MONCURE, Sec. and Treas.

CHAS. V. ALBRIGHT, General Manager

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Judiciary Department

Supreme Court

(Justices now receive \$3,000 salary, with allowance of \$1,500 each for conference and consultation expenses, and \$500 for stenographers. After expiration of present terms the salaries will be \$4,500. Offices of the Court are at Columbia.)

Chief Justice—Eugene B. Gary, of Abbeville.

Associate Justices—Thomas B. Fraser, of Sumter; Geo. W. Gage, of Chester; D. E. Hydrick, of Spartanburg; R. C. Watts, of Laurens.

Clerk—Harry McCaw, of York.

Reporter—Duncan C. Ray, of Columbia.

Librarian—Miss Allene H. Dozier, of Edgefield.

Circuit Court

Circuit.	Judge.	Residence.	Circuit.	Solicitor.	Residence.
1	I. W. Bowman...	Orangeburg.	1	A. J. Hydrick...	Orangeburg.
2	Hayne F. Rice...	Aiken.	2	R. L. Gunter...	Aiken.
3	Jno. S. Wilson...	Manning.	3	Frank A. McLeod...	Sumter.
4	Edward McIver...	Cheraw.	4	J. Munroe Spears...	Darlington.
5	W. H. Townsend...	Columbia.	5	A. F. Signer...	Columbia.
6	Ernest Moore...	Lancaster.	6	J. K. Henry...	Chester.
7	Thos. S. Sease...	Spartanburg	7	I. W. Blackwood...	Spartanburg
8	Frank B. Gary...	Abbeville.	8	H. S. Blackwell...	Laurens.
9	R. W. Memminger	Charleston.	9	Thos. P. Stoney...	Charleston.
10	Geo. E. Prince...	Anderson.	10	Kurtz P. Smith...	Anderson.
11	J. W. DeVore...	Edgefield.	11	G. B. Timmerman...	Lexington.
12	S. W. G. Shipp...	Florence.	12	L. M. Gasque...	Marion.
13	T. J. Mauldin...	Pickens.	13	J. Robt. Martin...	Greenville.
14	J. E. Peurifoy...	Walterboro.	14	George Warren...	Hampton.

Executive Department

Governor—Robert A. Cooper, of Laurens; salary, \$5,000. Secretary, Jas. C. Derieux, of Columbia. Recording Clerk, Miss Clara G. Yarborough, of Columbia. Stenographer, Miss Ruth Bagwell, of Laurens.

Lieutenant-Governor—Junius T. Liles, of Orangeburg; salary, \$750.

Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General Wm. W. Moore, of Barnwell; salary, \$2,500. Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. John D. Frost, of Columbia. Property and Disbursing Officer at State Armory, Maj. Frank W. Glen. Stenographer, Mrs. W. A. Reckling. Filing Clerk, Miss Sallie Pate, of Laurens. Military Secretary to the Governor, Maj. Chas. H. Cabiness, Jr., U. S. A., retired, of Columbia.

Attorney General—Sam. M. Wolfe, of Anderson; salary, \$2,500. Assistant Attorney-General, Morris C. Lumpkin, of Columbia. Stenographer, Miss Mattie L. McCants, of Anderson.

Bank Examiner—Jas. H. Craig, of Anderson; salary, \$3,000, paid by the banks. Assistant, W. W. Bradley, of Abbeville. Stenographer, Miss Harriët Clarkson, of Columbia.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries—B. Harris, of Anderson; salary, \$2,500. Chief Clerk, H. W. McCreight, of Columbia. Statistician, William Banks, Columbia. Market Clerk, Miss Martha Bonner, of Columbia.

Code Commissioner—J. C. McClure, of Chester; salary, \$500, and \$100 for expenses.

Comptroller General—Rut. L. Osborne, of Spartanburg; salary, \$2,500. Chief Clerk, W. V. Sutherland, of Columbia. Bookkeeper, H. F. Jackson, of Columbia. Audit Clerk, I. B. Squier, of Columbia. Stenographer, Miss Hallie Armstrong, of Barnwell.

Confederate Pension Commissioner—D. W. McLaurin, of Columbia; salary, \$2,000. Stenographer, Miss Lois McAteer, of Columbia.

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JEWELER

Chief Game Warden—W. Hampton Gibbs, of Columbia; salary, \$2,500.
 Clerk and Stenographer, Mrs. A. B. Lynch,
 Insurance Commissioner—W. A. McSwain, of Newberry; salary, \$2,500.
 Cashier, Miss Sue A. Godbold, of Columbia.

Railroad Commissioners, salaries \$2,500—Frank W. Shealy, of Lexington, chairman; James Cansler, of Tirzah; H. H. Arnold, of Woodruff. Secretary, J. P. Darby, of Columbia. Stenographer, Miss M. E. Carr, of Columbia.

Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove, of Columbia. Salary, \$2,500. Chief Clerk, Plumer Blackwell, of Laurens. Recording Clerk, G. R. Little, of Columbia. Stenographer, Miss Gertrude Walker, of Columbia.

State Electrician and Engineer—W. S. Cannon, of Orangeburg; salary, \$2,250.

State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics—Dr. J. Adams Hayne, of Congaree; salary, \$3,250.

State Highway Engineer—J. Roy Pennell, of Abbeville; salary, \$3,000 and traveling expenses. Assistant Engineers, J. W. Barnwell, R. T. Brown, F. H. Murray. Office Engineer, R. S. Parry. Bookkeeper, W. K. Boleman.

State Librarian—Mrs. Virginia G. Moody, of Columbia; salary, \$1,980.

State Superintendent of Education—J. E. Swearingen, of Edgefield; salary, \$2,500. Assistant, E. D. Easterling. Stenographers, Misses Sadie Rice and Isabel Watkins.

Superintendent of State Hospital for Insane—Dr. C. F. Williams, of Columbia; salary, \$6,000. Secretary, H. T. Patterson.

Superintendent of State Penitentiary—A. K. Sanders, of Sumter; salary, \$2,500. Chief Clerk, L. L. Bultman, of Columbia.

State Treasurer—S. T. Carter, of Columbia; salary, \$2,500. Chief Clerk, Y. H. Vance, of Columbia. Bond Clerk, J. Fuller Lyon, of Columbia. Bookkeeper, W. A. Harrison, of Columbia. Stenographer, E. C. Rhodes.

State Warehouse Commissioner—W. G. Smith, of Orangeburg; salary, \$3,000. Deputy Commissioner, T. B. Thackston, of Spartanburg. Stenographer, Miss Emma Erickson.

State Chemist—R. N. Brackett, Clemson College.

State Entomologist—A. F. Conradi, Clemson College.

State Geologist—Stephen Taber, Columbia.

State Pathologist—H. W. Barre, Clemson College.

State Printers—The State Company and The R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia.

Tick Inspector—Dr. W. K. Lewis, Columbia.

Veterinarian—R. O. Feeley, Clemson College.

Nothing Retter in Sight

In an Irish courthouse an old man was called into the witness box, and, being infirm and just a little near-sighted, he went too far in more than one sense. Instead of going up the stairs that led to the box, he mounted those that led to the bench. The judge good humoredly said:

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?"

"Ah, sure, yer worship," was the reply; "I'm an old man now, an' mebbe it's all I'm fit for."—London Globe.

A Reason For It

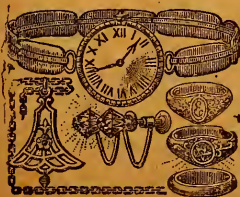
Motorist (blocked by load of hay) —"I say, there, pull out and let me by. You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

Farmer—"That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon."—Boston Transcript.

Cut Clothing Prices

Here's a way to save on your clothing expense. Simply drop a card to R. A. Allan, 831 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., and ask him for a copy of his new tailoring book No. 1528, with big cloth samples and latest information about styles and prices. He will make a special offer and quote you prices so low that you will be surprised and wonder how he can do it when others are asking such high prices. All orders are sent on approval with privilege of returning if not satisfactory. Send him a card today.

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STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Located in Columbia, unless otherwise stated.)

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries

B. Harris, Commissioner; H. W. McCreight, Chief Clerk; William Banks, Market Clerk; W. W. Bradley, Jr., O. H. Bissell, Jr., J. P. Selby, and J. R. Jones, Oil Inspectors; S. C. Groeschel, Feed Stuffs Inspector; W. D. Holland, Factory Inspector; D. L. Smith and W. P. Blackwell, Feed Inspectors; R. M. Simpson, Chief Chemist; C. E. Pettitt, J. D. Clark, J. P. Stickley, George Dovovna, and H. H. Beard, Assistant Chemists.

Department of Education

State Board—First District, J. N. Nathans, of Charleston; Second District, W. Jay McGarity, Aiken; Third District, S. J. Derrick, Newberry; Fourth District, H. N. Snyder, Spartanburg; Fifth District, E. A. Montgomery, Blacksburg; Sixth District, W. L. Brooker, Florence; Seventh District, S. H. Edmunds, Sumter.

State Superintendent—J. E. Swearingen; E. D. Easterling, Assistant; W. A. Shealey, Supervisor of Mill Schools; J. V. McElveen, Supervisor of Rural Schools; Jos. H. Shealy, Clerk Teachers' Registration and Employment Bureau; Lueco Gunter, Supervisor of Rural Schools;

Supervisor of Negro Schools; Verd Peterson, Supervisor of Agricultural Instruction; W. G. Crandall, Vocational Teacher Trainer; C. S. Doggett, Supervisor of Industrial Instruction; G. W. Cogglin, Itinerant Vocational Teacher Trainer; R. E. Lee, School Architect; J. A. Stoddard, High School Inspector; Miss Edna F. Coith, Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics Instruction; Miss Madeleine Spigener, President South Carolina School Improvement Association; Miss Will Lou Gray, Illiteracy Field Worker.

Department of Health

Executive Committee—Dr. R. A. Marsh, of Edgefield; Dr. C. C. Gambrell, Abbeville; Dr. E. A. Hines, Seneca; Dr. W. J. Burdell, Lugoff; Dr. William Egleston, Hartsville; Dr. W. M. Lester, Columbia; W. W. Dodson, Greenville; Attorney General and Comptroller General, ex-officio.

Secretary and State Health Officer—Dr. J. Adams Hayne; Dr. L. A. Riser, Director Rural Community Work; Dr. V. W. Brabham, Assistant Director; Miss Eva W. Grieshaber, Stenographer; Field Directors, Drs. F. M. Routh, C. H. Verner, B. E. Kneece, D. T. Rankin; D. F. A. Coward, Director Laboratory Department; Jas. R. Cain, Assistant; E. W. Ayer, Assistant; Dr. F. L. Parker, Chemist and Bacteriologist; Dr. H. M. Smith, Assistant.

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. J. Adams Hayne; C. W. Miller, Chief Clerk.

South Carolina Sanatorium—Dr. Ernest Cooper, Superintendent; Miss Clara Wood, Matron; Miss Carrie Spivey, Head Nurse; Miss Anie I. Rembert, Field Secretary.

Bureau of Venereal Diseases—Dr. C. V. Aiken (U. S. Public Health Service), Director; Miss Fannie Winter, Stenographer; Sanitary Inspectors, J. P. Doyle, William Bodie, Nobles Daniels, R. C. Roof, W. Gardner, Henry Perkins, Charles Faris; County Nurses, H. F. Schifflay, A. Fields, A. J. Hill, Lillian Mack, Syrene Simons, Nora Hamner, Clara T. Bloom.

Insurance Department

Insurance Commission—A. F. McKissick, of Greenville; T. B. Stackhouse, of Columbia. One member to be appointed by the Governor.

Commissioner, W. A. McSwain; I. B. Mann, Cashier; Miss Sue Godbold, Assistant Cashier; Miss James M. Perry, Fire Prevention Agent.

Board of Architectural Examiners

C. C. Wilson, of Columbia, Chairman; R. E. Lee, Clemson College; Louis LeTeller, Charleston; H. Olin Jones, Greenville; Geo. E. LaFaye, Columbia, Secretary and Treasurer.

Board of Charities and Corrections

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Secretary, G. Croft Williams, Columbia; Frank E. Broyles, Columbia, Assistant Secretary; T. Clarence Dixon, Columbia, Fiscal Agent; Miss Louise F. Bishop, Columbia, Field Agent; Miss Ruth Guyon, Columbia, Stenographer.

Board of Conciliation

H. E. Thompson, Chairman, of Batesburg; B. E. Geer, of Greenville; W. H. McNairy, of Chester.

Board of Correctional Administration

(For control of South Carolina Industrial School for white boys at Florence, State Reformatory for negro boys near Columbia, and State Industrial School for white girls near Columbia.)

Rev. Dr. A. T. Jamison, of Greenwood, Chairman; Walter B. Wilbur, of Charleston; Dr. E. M. Matthews, of Florence; Dr. J. A. Mood, of Sumter; B. G. Clary, of Gaffney.

Board of Dental Examiners

H. T. Sterling, Greenville, Chairman; R. L. Spencer, Bennettsville; P. D. Brooker, Columbia; B. F. Sims, Spartanburg; G. F. Hair, Bamberg.

Board of Examining Embalmers

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Board of Fisheries

Dr. E. W. DuRant, of Georgetown, Chairman; Thos. H. Rainsford, Edgefield; E. C. Epps, Kingstree.

Board of Law Examiners

Fraser Lyon, of Columbia, Chairman; F. A. Willcox, Florence; A. C. Todd, Laurens.

Board of Medical Examiners

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Board of Pardons

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Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners

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Board of Examiners of Public Accountants

C. C. Fishburne, of Columbia, President; A. Crawford Clarkson, Columbia, Vice-President; G. B. Walton, Columbia, Secretary and Treasurer.

Budget Commission

Governor R. A. Cooper, Chief Budget Officer; W. R. Bradford, of Fort Mill, ex-officio Chairman Ways and Means Committee of the House; Niels Christensen, of Beaufort, ex-officio Chairman Finance Committee of the Senate; Budget Clerk, Ben M. Sawyer, of Ward.

Columbia Canal Commission

Members ex-officio: Attorney-General Sam. M. Wolfe, Chairman; Representative W. R. Bradford, Secretary; Representative Jos. A. Berry, of Orangeburg; Senator Niels Christensen, of Beaufort; Senator Geo. K. Laney, of Chasterfield.

Highway Commission

Maj. R. G. Thomas, Charleston;

Hale Houston, Clemson College; M. Goode Homes, Columbia; C. O. Hearson, Spartanburg; Thos. W. Cothran, Greenwood.

State Highway Engineer, Capt. J. Roy Pennell.

Historical Commission

W. A. Clark, Columbia, Chairman; Yates Snowden, Columbia; Judge H. A. M. Smith, Charleston; Wm. S. Morrison, Clemson College; Jas. Elliott Walmsley, Rock Hill; Jno. W. Moore, Charleston.

Secretary, A. S. Salley, Jr., Columbia.

Joint Legislative Committee on Printing

Senator Niels Christensen, of Beaufort, Chairman; Senator T. H. Ketchin, of Winnsboro; Representative W. R. Bradford, of Fort Mill; Representative E. T. Hughes, of Marion; W. T. Walker, of Columbia, Secretary.

Public Service Commission

William Banks, of Columbia, Chairman; W. B. DeLoach, of Camden; S. B. Earle, of Clemson College.

Sinking Fund Commission

Commissioners ex-officio—Governor R. A. Cooper; Attorney-General Sam. M. Wolfe, State Treasurer S. T. Carter, Senator Niels Christensen, Representative W. R. Bradford.

Secretary, M. J. Miller, of Columbia.

Commission on State House and Grounds

Ex-officio: Secretary of State W. B. Dove, Comptroller General Rut. L. Osborne, State Librarian Mrs. V. G. Moody.

Tax Commission

Commissioners—A. W. Jones, of Columbia; J. P. Derham, of Green Sea; W. G. Query, of Wellford; Secretary, E. B. Wilson, of Columbia; Stenographer, J. I. Rice.

Board of Review—B. F. McLeod, of Charleston, Chairman; D. A. Geer, of Belton; E. M. Croxton, of Lancaster; L. L. Wagnon, of Union; T. W. Berry, of Latta; J. D. Shuler, of Elloree; J. L. Quinby, of Graniteville.

Thought Too Highly of Both

On a road in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass and addressed him in a heavy jovial fashion as follows:

"That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it? Albert, I bet."

"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. "I think too highly of my king."

The German scowled and returned: "I hope you don't dare call him William."

"Oh, no, officer; I think too highly of my jackass."—Paris Liberte.

Penal and Charitable Institutions

Training School for the Feeble-Minded

Located at Clinton. Dr. B. O. Whitten, Superintendent.

Hospital for the Insane (At Columbia)

Board of Visitors—Rev. J. Dean Crain, of Greer; R. B. Epting, of Greenwood.

Board of Regents—R. B. Scarborough, of Conway, President; Christie Benet, of Columbia; Dr. F. H. McLeod, of Florence; A. W. Reynolds, of Aiken; J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville.

Dr. C. F. Williams, of Columbia, Superintendent of the Hospital; H. T. Patterson, of Columbia, Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. J. F. Munnerlyn, Medical Director.

South Carolina Industrial School

For white boys, located at Florence. J. B. Johns, Superintendent and Secretary. Under control of State Board of Correctional Administration, which see, under "Boards."

State Industrial School for White Girls

Located eight miles from Columbia. Pending completion of buildings, to be opened in the fall, temporary quarters at Campobello. Mrs. Ella C. Perry, Superintendent.

Penitentiary

(At Columbia)

Board of Directors: J. M. Smith,

Chairman, of Smoaks; A. H. Hawkins, of Prosperity; W. H. Canfield, of Belton; J. A. McDermott, of Conway; O. C. Scarborough, of Summerton; Governor Cooper and Attorney-General Wolfe, ex-officio. Superintendent—A. K. Sanders, of Sumter.

Reformatory for Negro Boys

Six miles from Columbia. Under control of State Board of Correctional administration. S. A. Lindsay, Resident Warden.

Confederate Institutions

(Infirmary at Columbia)

Board of Commissioners: Senator J. H. Johnson, of Allendale, Chairman ex-officio; Representative J. L. Mims, of Edgefield; A. M. Brailsford, of Camden; S. E. Welch, of Charleston; J. Fuller Lyon, of Columbia; Capt. J. L. Wardlaw, Resident Superintendent; Sergeant E. J. Jones, Hospital Steward.

Museum in Capitol; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of Columbia, Custodian.

Pension Department in Capitol. Commissioners: John Ahrens, of Charleston; L. F. Hair, of Blackville; Wm. Y. Fair, of Newberry; Geo. M. Hannah, of Cross Hill; J. E. Craig, of Chester; John C. Sellers, of Sellers; D. R. Flenniken, of Columbia. D. W. McLaurin, of Columbia, State Commissioner; Miss Lois McAteer, Stenographer.

State Educational Institutions

The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina

(At Charleston)

Board of Visitors—Governor, Adjutant General, Superintendent of Education and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Military, ex-officio; Orlando Sheppard, of Edgefield, Chairman; John F. Thomas, of Charleston; Jas. H. Hammond, of Columbia; J. G. Padgett, of Walterboro; Rev. A. N. Brunson, of Columbia.

Col. O. J. Bond, of Chester, Superintendent.

Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College

(At Clemson College)

Board of Trustees—Alan Johnstone, of Newberry, Chairman; M. L. Donaldson, Greenville; J. E. Wannamaker, St. Matthews; W. W. Bradley, Abbeville; R. I. Manning, Sumter; A. F. Lever, Washington, D. C.; J. J. Evans, Bennettsville; I. M. Mauldin,

Columbia; B. H. Rawl, Lexington; S. A. Burns, Anderson; R. H. Timmerman, Batesburg; S. T. McKeown, Cornwell. Secretary, S. W. Evans.

W. M. Riggs, of Orangeburg, President; J. C. Littlejohn, Registrar; K. B. Trescott, Librarian; H. M. Stackhouse, Secretary Fertilizer Board.

Superintendents of Experiment Stations—At Summerville, J. A. Riley; at Florence, R. F. Currin. H. W. Barre, resident, Director of Stations; W. W. Long, resident, Director of Extension.

Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College

(At Orangeburg)

Board of Visitors—Governor R. A. Cooper, Chairman ex-officio; Dr. Wm. R. Lowman, of Orangeburg, Secretary; E. D. Hodge, Alcolu; A. L. Dukes, Orangeburg; C. E. Sawyer, Aiken; G. B. White, Chester; C. F. Brooks, Laurens.

President of the College, Dr. R. S. Wilkinson; Dr. L. C. Shecut, Physician; E. A. Lawrence, Secretary to

President; H. P. Butler, Director Academic Department; B. F. Hubert, Director Agricultural Department; M. F. Whittaker, Director Mechanical Department; M. C. James, Registrar.

School for Deaf and Blind

(At Cedar Spring)

Commissioners—T. J. Moore, of Spartanburg, Chairman; Superintendent of Education Swearingen, ex-officio; Dr. J. F. Cleveland, Spartanburg; Dr. W. B. Patton, Cross Anchor; Claud N. Sapp, of Columbia.

Superintendent, N. F. Walker; Matron, Mrs. V. E. Walker; Physician, Dr. D. L. Smith.

Dr. John De La Howe Industrial School

(Agricultural and mechanical school for free training of twenty-four neighborhood boys and girls; six miles from Willington.)

Trustees—J. M. Nickels, of Abbeville, Chairman; J. U. Wardlaw, McCormick; Rev. J. L. Tyler, McColl; W. J. Johns, Baldock; J. L. Sherard, Anderson. Rev H. B. Blakeley, Secretary.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. P. Bradley Morrah, of Mt. Carmel; Mrs. J. E. Purcell; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville.

Medical College of South Carolina

(At Charleston)

Trustees—The Governor, Chairman; the Superintendent of Education, the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Medical Affairs, ex-officio; Drs. H. H. Wyman, Aiken; W. W. Fennell, Rock Hill; R. E. Hughes, Laurens; W. S. Lynch, Scranton; J. M. Davis, North; S. B. Fishburne, Columbia; and W. A. Woodruff, Pickens; P. H. Gadsden, Charleston.

Dean, Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Grady Callison; Stenographer, L. C. Ball.

University of South Carolina

(At Columbia)

Trustees—The Governor, President; Superintendent of Education, Chairmen of House and Senate Committees on Education, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. C. Bates, Columbia; B. A. Hagood, August Kohn, Columbia; C. E. Spencer, Yorkville; L. P. Hollis, Greenville; D. R. Coker, Hartsville; P. A. Willcox, Florence.

President, Wm. S. Currell; Dean, L. T. Baker; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Sarah A. Fickling; Librarian, Robt. M. Kennedy; Assistant Librarian, Miss Elizabeth D. English; Marshal, Benj. Haile; Infirmary Physician, Dr. J. J. Watson.

Winthrop Normal and Industrial College

(At Rock Hill)

Trustees—The Governor, Superintendent of Education, Chairmen of

House and Senate Committees on Education; D. W. McLaurin, Columbia; J. E. McDonald, Winnsboro; Dr. T. A. Crawford, Rock Hill; W. J. Roddey, Rock Hill; D. S. Henderson, Aiken; J. E. Breazeale, Anderson; Thos. G. McLeod, Bishopville.

President and Treasurer, D. B. Johnson; Secretary, Miss S. R. Marcum; Bookkeeper, Miss Isabel Boggs; Registrar, Miss Eugenia Alexander; Librarian, Miss Ida J. Dacus; Physician, Dr. Eleanor B. Saunders; Postmistress, Mrs. Julia A. Sims.

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"I've agreed to marry him. That's all."—Kansas City Journal.

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Rector

Rules For Road Dragging

(Progressive Farmer)

Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

It is not wise to drag a dry road, for the loosened surface will be sucked up by the traffic, also the wind will blow it away.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but never when the mud is in such condition as to stick to the drag of when it balls up into pasty ridges when released by the drag toward the center of the road.

If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

The best results for dragging are obtained only by repeated application.

Maintain at least a sixteen-foot roadway.

Drag occasionally the full width from ditch to insure an even surface slope for drainage.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition.

Use a light drag.

Haul it over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed toward the center of the road.

Drive the team at a walk.

Ride on the drag, do not walk.

Begin at one side of the road, returning up the opposite side.

Set the drag at an angle to throw

inwards towards the center until a rounded crown one-half as many inches high as the width of the roadway in feet is built up.

Never permit a sharp peak to be formed in the center of the roadway. A trip down the center with the drag set straight will prevent this.

Reverse the drag occasionally to throw outwards and thus keep from forming an excessively high and dangerous crown.

Get the traffic to use the full width of the roadway.

The Retort Crisp

After a grand review of German troops at Potsdam the Kaiser called out to the officer commanding the Prussian Guard, in a voice loud enough to be heard by all the distinguished guests who were grouped in front of the palace: "Pick me out a hundred men from the Prussian Guard!" Then, taking the arm of King Edward VII, who was there, he said: "Come with me." He scorted King Edward very delicately round the hundred men and then said banteringly: "Well, do you think you could find a hundred men in England to beat them?"

"I don't know so much about that," promptly replied the late king, "but I could easily find fifty who would try."—The Argonaut.

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ANNUAL RECORD

Important Events Occurring in South Carolina From October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919

October.—2. State Democratic Executive Committee declares Rut. L. Osborne nominee (equivalent to election) for Comptroller General, succeeding Carlton W. Sawyer, deceased.—T. M. Douglas nominated by the President to succeed T. J. Cunningham as postmaster at Chester.—Mrs. Anna C. Williams, deputy clerk of Federal Court for Western District at Greenville, appointed by Judge Johnson as United States Commissioner, serving in both capacities by approval of Attorney General Gregory.—4. Lieut. J. B. Ryan, Jr., of Wedgefield, died of pneumonia at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg.—Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, furloughs students and closes doors on account of influenza epidemic.—Jas. E. Stoddard resigns as chief clerk to State Superintendent of Education to become professor of secondary education at University of South Carolina.—5. Dr. Furman P. Covington dies at his home in Florence.—6. Fifteen deaths from pneumonia occur at Camp Jackson, Columbia between midnight and 7 o'clock p. m.—State Health Officer Hayne advises health officers throughout State to close all schools and places of public amusement on account of continued spread of influenza.—Dr. William E. Peiham, of Newberry, dies.—7. John Y. Barber, of Columbia, yard conductor for Southern Railway, crushed between freight cars and killed.—J. Crim Mixson, former assistant city treasurer of Columbia, begins penitentiary sentence of seven years for shortage of \$19,000 in his accounts.—Capt. W. A. Huggens, of Anderson, adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment (First South Carolins), Thirtieth Division, killed in action in France.—9. Druggist Louis B. Little, of Columbia, dies.—10. Mayor J. H. Godfrey, of Anderson, dies.—Prohibition law of South Carolina declared constitutional by unanimous opinion.—12. Lieut. Jas. McCants Douglass, of Winnsboro, dies in the service at El Paso, Texas.—13. Attorney General Peoples, upon request of State Health Officer, renders opinion that contraband liquors in possession of sheriffs should be turned over to the Red Cross chapters to be dispensed for influenza cases.—14. Miss Lucy Berry, of Latta, aged 39, dies after having been continuously in a state of coma for eighteen months.—Dr. P. H. Mell, former president of Clemson College, dies at Fredericksburg, Va.—E. B. Gary, Jr., son of Chief Justice Gary, of Abbeville, dies in the service in France, aged 28.—15. State Supreme Court recesses until force of influenza epidemic breaks.—16. Rev. Dr. Edward King Hardin, of Chester, dies at Asheville, N. C.—17. Lieut. W. A. Molloy, of Cheraw, graduate of the Citadel and the Charleston Medical College, killed in action in France.—18. J. F. Leysath, extensive farmer in Orangeburg section, shot and killed by Jim Amaker, a negro share cropper.—19. Governor Manning receives notice from the National Institute of Social Sciences that it had conferred upon him its Liberty Service medal "in recognition of an alert and inspiring patriotism."—South Carolina subscriptions to Fourth Liberty Loan amount to nearly \$1,000,000 more than her quota.—23. State Health Officer Hayne issues orders continuing quarantine regulations in force until November 3, as regards closure of schools, churches, picture shows and all places of public meeting.—Department of Agriculture reports September tobacco sales in the Pee Dee section yielded products \$657,720.58.—Federal Judge H. A. M. Smith, of Charleston, issues order calling off the regular November session of the United States Circuit Court in Columbia on account of the influenza epidemic.—24. J. E. McDonald, lawyer, of Winnsboro, appointed member of board of trustees of Winthrop Normal College by Governor Manning to succeed the late Senator Benj. E. Tillman.—Rev. C. W. Smith, age 36, just beginning his life work as a minister at Fairfax, dies.—25. B. E. Geer, of Greenville, appointed State Fuel

Administrator to succeed B. B. Gossett, of Anderson, resigned, to enter army.—J. P. Kennedy Bryan, one of South Carolina's most brilliant lawyers, dies at his home in Charleston.—Dr. C. F. Black, aged 32, popular physician of Bamberg, dies.—26. War Department again cites Lieut. Elliott W. Springs, son of Col. LeRoy Springs, of Lancaster, for distinguished bravery in bringing down nine German planes, with six others not officially credited.—27. Dr. Jas. M. Oliver, prominent Orangeburg druggist, and vice-president of Edisto National Bank, dies.—P. B. Sellers, member of the Dillon bar, dies in Florence.—W. Clyde Adams, aged 33, president of the Union Savings Bank at Bennettsville, dies.—Thomas Black, Sr., prominent business man, dies in Bamberg.

November.—1. Rev. G. Croft Williams, resigning as rector of S. John's Episcopal Chapel, Charleston, begins work as secretary to the State Board of Charities, succeeding Albert S. Johnston, resigned.—Wade Hampton Cobb, Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit, dies at his home in Columbia.—7. Western Union Telegraph Company at Columbia inaugurates messenger service composed exclusively of negro boys, with a graduate of Allen University (colored) as captain.—8. Judge E. McC. Clarkson, age 74, distinguished lawyer and farmer, dies at his home in Hopkine.—10. Harry A. Brown, of Blythewood, 25 years old, killed by an accident in a powder factory at Hopewell, Va.—11. Mrs. Bessie Springs Childs, of Columbia, enthusiastic prohibition and war worker, dies suddenly, age 56.—High water mark reached in farm land sales in Dillon County, the farm of J. J. Bethes, near Latta, bringing an average of \$240 per acre.—12. Express service in Columbia paralyzed by strike of employees.—13. Strike of Columbia employees of American Railway Express Company ends.—Construction work at North Columbia Cantonment ceases abruptly under orders from War Department, after being one-fourth completed.—16. News received from France that the Cheraw Company (Company I, 118th Regiment, 30th Division), First South Carolina Regiment, Co. G, lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 191 men out of the original 248, every officer being killed except Captain Gillespie, who was reported severely wounded.—Columbia city and military police capture H. J. Williams, traveling from Georgia, in an automobile filled with 222 quarts of whiskey valued at \$2,664, Columbia confiscating the liquor and the United States Government the car.—R. M. Jackson, of upper Dillon County, loses \$40,000 when his cotton, seed, ginny, engine and boiler house are destroyed by fire at night.—17. Announcement from Paris of promotion of Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, of Columbia, to field commander at the front.—Dr. A. H. Williams, of Lake City, prominent physician, bank president and ex-member of the House of Representatives, dies at age of 59.—17. Golden jubilee of the Rev. Dr. S. T. Hallman's service in the Lutheran ministry and his 74th birthday celebrated in the Lutheran Church at Spartanburg.—19. Columbia City Council buys building and lot for Detention Home for Girls at 918 Senate Street.—News received by Mrs. Eleanor Zealy Thompson, of Columbia, that her husband, Capt. H. L. Thompson, had been killed in action in France.—22. Governor Manning appoints S. W. Cannon, of Newberry, State Electrician, to succeed Tench Q. Boozer, victim of the flu.—Recorder Kimball, of Columbia, begins fining automobile speeders \$100.—Thirty-two whites and twenty-three negroes injured when two Atlantic Coast Line coaches turn over near Dillon at night, Dr. Wade Stackhouse, of Dillon, sustaining serious injuries.—23. South Carolina subscribes \$1,145,294.36 in the United War Work Campaign, exceeding quota by \$239,564.36, Orangeburg winning the silk flag for the banner county with a subscription of 162 per cent of its quota.—Rev. W. H. Boggs, South Carolinian who had been preaching in Oklahoma about six years, accepts call to

Arseal Hill Presbyterian Church, Columbia, beginning January 1.—24. Abram W. Summers, one of best known Orangeburg citizens, of the law firm of Rayer & Summers, dies, aged 56.—26. Secretary of Agriculture Houston announces that South Carolina has been freed from the domination of the cattle fever tick and authorizes release on December 1 of all remaining counties.—Governor B. I. Manning advised that his son, Capt. Wm. Sinkler Manning, adjutant of 116th Infantry, 79th Division, has been promoted on the field to rank of major.—27. Official dispatches announce death of five Hartsville soldiers in France.—Roger Williams, colored, shoots and kills his father-in-law, George Sibert.—Fourth annual Upper South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference convenes in Chester.—Dr. W. T. Briggs, age 33, of North Augusta, S. C., graduate of Citadel and South Carolina Medical College, son-in-law of Chief Justice Gary, dies of pneumonia, having contracted influenza from his patients.—Rev. W. P. Gause, Baptist minister and former member of the House of Representatives, dies at his home at Scranton.—28. Lake City experiences big fire in early morning, the stock and stores of H. Machman, B. Wallace, Jones & Sons, and Reuben Gordon being destroyed.—United States soldiers, called out to suppress fighting between negro stevedores and Nassau negroes at the port terminals in Charleston, kill one negro and wound others.—29. Governor Richard I. Manning receives notice from War Department that his eldest son, Maj. William Sinkler Manning, age 32, was killed by shell explosion in battle in France on November 6.—Henry J. Jaeger, of Florence, aged 55, for thirty-three years engineer for Atlantic Coast Line there, killed when his train, running a mile a minute, was wrecked at Kingstree.—Methodist Conference in session at Chester grants laity rights to women by vote of 93 to 28.—30. O. L. Saunders, former member of House of Representatives, dies at his home in York, age 64.—Rev. M. G. Johnson, colored, of Columbia, completes forty-one years of continuous service as pastor of Ladson Presbyterian Church.

December—1. W. P. Pollock, of Cheraw, takes his seat in the United States Senate, filling out the unexpired term of Benj. R. Tillman, deceased.—Frank Moore, of Sharon, charged with killing Policeman T. R. Penninger there on September 30, arrested in Raleigh, N. C.—4. The 133d annual session of South Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, convenes in Orangeburg, Bishop U. V. W. Darlington presiding.—6. Rev. G. Byron Reed, Jr., age 35, dies at his home at Cameron.—Annual report of State Health Officer Jas. A. Hayne shows that 171 persons died from cerebro-spinal meningitis during 1918, as against thirty-three deaths in 1917; that, beginning September 8, the State was overwhelmed by the pandemic of influenza, about 4,000 deaths resulting out of 200,000 cases. Deaths from diphtheria were forty-six out of 147 cases for the first nine months of the year.—State officials meet and draft a bill for higher salaries to present to the Legislature.—Plant and building of the Spartanburg Herald (morning paper) and The Journal (afternoon paper) destroyed by fire, with loss estimated at \$50,000 to the plant and \$25,000 to the building.—7. L. B. Robinson and his wife, Matilda, sentenced to life terms in the penitentiary by Judge McIver at St. George, for killing their child.—Spartanburg again placed under rigid influenza quarantine.—8. Rev. A. W. Timmons, popular negro pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, Columbia, dies.—9. Too early relaxation of quarantine regulations results in many outbreaks of influenza of milder type throughout South Carolina.—Lutheran Brotherhood leases Jackson Hotel in Columbia and opens it as a soldiers' home, under management of the Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Cline, Jr.—10. Rev. W. M. Whiteside, of Spartanburg, elected to succeed Rev. Louis J. Bristow, resigned, as superintendent of the Baptist Hospital, Columbia, and Jno. M. Kinard, of Newberry, elected president of the board of trustees.—A. B. Carpenter, senior member of drug firm of Carpenter Bros., dies at his home in Greenville, age 61 years.—Charleston City Council donates to the State 200 acres of land on Ashley River, in city limits, a part of Hampton Park, and valued at over \$250,000, for the erection of a new home for The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina.—William Jennings Bryan ad-

resses good roads convention in House of Representatives in Columbia.—Ministrial results in suit of J. M. Graham against State of South Carolina for \$24,000 for closing down his hosiery mill at the penitentiary, which he had operated for years under contract.—In the presence of his two motherless children, Johnny Martin, resident of the Watts Mill section, Laurens, throws himself in front of a passenger train and is killed.—11. Grand Lodge of South Carolina Masons, in Charleston, elect W. W. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, Grand Master, and O. Frank Hart, of Columbia, Grand Secretary.—Good roads promoters in convention in Columbia adopt plan for constructing 1,500 miles of hard surfaced roads connecting all county seats.—Discontinuance of public gatherings ordered throughout the State on account of general increase in influenza cases.—12. Federal Farm Land Bank of Columbia reports total loans made on 3,901 applications by farmers up to December 10, \$7,500,000, of which \$6,500,000 was made in the last twelve months, besides which loans for \$13,500,000 have been approved.—Lutheran Synod of South Carolina, in session at Ellmore, elects Rev. H. J. Black, of Charleston, president, and Rev. W. B. Aull, of Walhalla, secretary.—13. Fifty masked men enter York jail at 1 a. m. to lynch John Young, negro, arrested two days before for making insulting proposal to wife of prominent citizen of Ebenezer, but Sheriff Quinn had already lodged him in the penitentiary.—News received of the death from pneumonia, in France, of Lieut. W. Bratton de Loach, Jr., of Camden.—J. E. Young, senior member of Young & Germany, and one of Columbia's pioneer commission merchants, dies at age 52.—Joseph G. H. Guess, age 85, notable citizen and extensive planter of Denmark, dies.—14. Governor Manning paroles Dr. J. L. Hanahan, of Columbia, serving five years for manslaughter, and George Tidewell, of Greenville, under seven-year sentence, since 1915, for manslaughter.—State Board of Charities recommends abolition of county convict system and creation of a State road building gang.—Maj. R. E. Carville, in charge of State Headquarters for selective service regulation reports that local boards throughout South Carolina inducted into service 47,934 men, exclusive of National Guardsmen and volunteers.—High water mark in liquor permits for medicinal purposes, under latest amendments to the quart-a-month law, reached in Columbia, 1,235 being granted in six days.—16. Mrs. J. F. Daniels, of Anderson, ends her life by drinking poison and cutting her throat.—18. Request of Army Overseas Educational Committee that President W. S. Riggs, of Clemson College, be sent to France to assist in organization of the educational work in France granted by board of trustees.—Jas. A. Davis, age 70, of upper Richland County, killed when he stepped in front of a Seaboard train at Pontiac.—H. A. Taylor, prominent furniture merchant of Columbia, dies, age 45.—19. Col. J. W. Hill, recently re-elected to House of Representatives, dies suddenly in his barn at Cottageville, at age 72.—24. W. Preston McAlbany, 44 years old, one of Branchville's largest and most progressive farmers, shot and instantly killed by negro, Willie Barnes, who was in turn shot by Mr. McAlbany while falling, the negro dying later.—27. Dr. Stewart W. Pryor, eminent Chester surgeon and proprietor of Magdalene Hospital, dies at age 55.—28. Celebration of 100th birthday of Miss Susan Pursley, two miles west of Clover, York County, with 150 persons enjoying picnic dinner. Her father died at age 82 and her mother at 98, and their descendants number 320 persons.—30. Sam Johnson, eighteen-year-old negro, convicted at York court of attempted criminal assault on a white girl of Fort Mill on November 30, and sentenced to be electrocuted January 10.—31. Ellison Capers, son of late Bishop Capers and brother of Bishop W. T. Capers, of Texas, died at his home in Summerton, S. C.—Rev. W. B. Roman, pastor Baptist Church for negroes, cut to death by Irvin Letette, colored, at Latta.—W. F. Maner, white, murdered by unknown parties near still.—Tom Mills, fireman, killed at Greenville when building collapsed.

January—1. B. D. Jeffcoat, prominent farmer at North, shot and killed by Esau Colter, negro.—The Sterling Hosiery Mill began operations at Bennettsville with \$50,000 home capital.—2. Wm. S. Cogburn, prominent life insurance man of Greenwood,

buried at his old home in Edgefield.—4. H. M. Maner, brother of the Maner who was found murdered on December 31, near Estill, commits suicide.—7. Miss Frances Robertson, daughter of the Columbia banker and street railway magnate, marries Basil de Hwoschinsky, a Russian of distinguished birth and war record.—Lieut.-Gov. Andrew J. Bethes, of Columbia, receives commission from War Department in Washington as major in army, after completion of his training at Camp Hendrick, N. J.—General Assembly convenes in State Capitol at Columbia.—15. Equal Suffrage League of South Carolina elects Mrs. Julian B. Salley, of Aiken, president, and Mrs. Christopher Fitzsimmons, of Columbia, corresponding secretary.—19. Dr. R. M. Solomon, prominent Charleston dentist, commits suicide.—21. Robert Archer Cooper, of Laurens, sworn in as Governor of South Carolina, and Junius T. Liles, of Orangeburg, as Lieutenant Governor.—New act passed by Legislature increasing salaries of State officers becomes law just in time to apply to the new officials.—23. State Senator B. E. Nicholson dies of influenza, at his home in Edgefield.—J. W. Gaddy, auditor of Dillon County, dies of influenza.—24. Benjamin F. Fannin, 29-year-old Barnwell County farmer, convicted in the United States court of purposely wounding himself to disqualify him for military service.—25. Chas. G. Foster, superintendent of Lavonia Cotton Mill, Lavonia, Ga., shot and killed himself at home of father-in-law, R. C. Willman, near Greenville.—27. W. H. Coleman, postmaster of Columbia, dies of angina pectoris.—W. J. C. Buppe, Cherokee County farmer, killed in automobile accident near Gaffney.

February.—1. Dr. Rivers Clayton, physician at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, dies at the family home at Hopkins, aged thirty.—2. James Love, father of the well-known "shut-in," "Ben Hope" (James Stanhope Love), killed by train while attempting to cross track in York.—3. Virgin McAbee, of Great Falls, age 14, electrocuted when he came in contact with a 44,000-volt electric wire near Nitroless.—4. Henry J. Strickland, highly respected farmer near Swansea, killed by his brother, Henry, who then went to his mother's home and shot himself to death.—C. H. Barron, of Columbia, elected chairman of the Central Liberty Loan Committee for South Carolina.—The Greenwood Index and the Greenwood Journal, afternoon newspapers, consolidate under name of the Index-Journal, with H. L. Watson as editor and J. S. Bailey business manager.—John C. Shepard, of Edgefield, distinguished lawyer and ex-Governor of South Carolina, again takes seat in State Senate, over which he had presided twenty-five years ago, succeeding his son-in-law, Benj. E. Nicholson, deceased.—6. House of Representatives rejects bill to restrict labor in cotton mills and textile plants to forty-eight hours per week and the day not to be in excess of nine hours.—Kirkland Banks, brilliant 24-year-old son of State Senator J. A. Banks, of St. Matthews, honor graduate of Cornell University and member of the faculty, commits suicide at his home.—7. Official report of War Savings Stamps sales for 1918 in South Carolina shows total of \$10,743,444 25, or \$6.60 per capita.—John Harlston, 88 years old, widely known Mason, dies in Charleston. Captured in the Confederate privateer Savannah he was tried in New York for piracy.—8. Railway wreck on Piedmont and Northern near Chick Springs, when rear coach plunges ninety feet from trestle to ground results in death of Jas. E. Thomason, age 11, of Greenville; G. W. Robbs, of Easley; John C. Bright, sailor, 18 years, of Greer; M. H. Walker, address unknown; seven others being seriously injured and thirteen sustaining minor injuries.—9. Fire in Spartanburg destroys Ross's woodworking plant and Burnett & Garlington's automobile stock, with loss of \$50,000, besides burning to death Perry Burnett, age 64, and his daughter, Lila, aged 20.—10. Announcement of a friendly suit against South Carolina by Georgia to establish boundary line along Savannah and Tugaloo Rivers.—Commissioner of Agriculture Harris announces that South Carolina farmers are "standing firm," buying only 10 per cent of usual quantity of fertilizers and holding cotton for 30 to 35 cents.—11. State Council of Defense files formal charges with United States Senate Committee seriously attacking loy-

alty of F. J. H. Von Engelken, until recently president of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of Columbia.—Announcement of award of Congressional medal of honor to Lieut. J. C. Dooder, of Rock Hill.—12. Attorney General Sam. Wolfe advises Chief Game Warden Gibbes of his concurrence in opinion of former Assistant Attorney General Claud Sapp that the State game law is unconstitutional.—Legislature passes bill prohibiting location of any court-house within eight miles of any county line, thereby ending the fight of Blackville citizens to remove the Barnwell County seat from Barnwell.—14. Standard Oil Company announces purchase of 127 acres at Charleston on Cooper River where it will build a \$10,000,000 refinery for all petroleum derivatives.—Announcement that J. Rion McKissick, editor of Greenville News, has purchased controlling interest in Greenville Piedmont and will become editor of the latter on March 1, Geo. R. Koester continuing as publisher.—Stray shot kills Belton S. Rawls, prominent Lukeland farmer, near Flat Lake, while searching for wild hogs with friends.—Andrew Jackson Bethes, ex-Lieutenant Governor, files libel suit for \$100,000 against the Columbia Record for publication of articles on February 9 and 11 alleging that he had no right to wear the uniform of a major in the United States Army (in which uniform he appeared during the last few days he presided over the State Senate in January), and that he had been called to Camp Jackson on February 10 and "compelled to disrobe."—15. Howard H. Eleazer, of Irmo, declared State winner of prize for greatest corn yield on one acre at smallest cost, by producing 117 bushels at 18 cents per bushel.—Governor Cooper signs stringent act just ratified by General Assembly requiring physicians to report venereal cases.—John S. Reynolds, 77, veteran of the Civil War, native of Edgefield, dies at Confederate Home.—18. All good roads legislation originating in the House of Representatives this session rejected.—19. Strenuous fight in Senate to abolish the State Tax Commission ends when bill is defeated, 22 to 13.—C. O. Brown, 70

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years old, widely known Columbia merchant, dies.—20. House of Representatives, after passing the "Hub" Evans bill to prevent the sale or shipment of cotton for less than 35 cents per pound, reversed its action and killed the bill on third reading.—State Senate accepts portrait of Brig.-Gen. Lawrence M. Keltt, left by his daughter, the late Miss Anna M. Keltt. General Keltt was United States Senator, member of secession convention and Provisional Congress, co-author and signer of Confederate Constitution, and was killed in battle of Cold Harbor on June 2, 1864.—21. Fifteen hundred negroes of the famous 371st Regiment, from North and South Carolina, who were in the Champagne and Verdun battles, parade in Columbia and given refreshments by the American Red Cross.—22. Maj. H. G. Sharpe, commanding the Southeastern Department, goes to Sumter and presents to Mrs. C. C. Heriot, of Providence, a medal of honor awarded posthumously to her son, Corp. Jas. D. Heriot, killed in battle in France.—Victor A. Von Wyck, 46 years old, traveling salesman of Cincinnati, with headquarters in Columbia, kills himself in Columbia hotel by cutting his throat.—Charles McNealy, 10 years old, and A. O. Anderson, carding overseer at Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, killed in automobile accident at Baileys' Bridge, near Fort Mill.—John F. Livingston, of Columbia, 49 years old, president of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad, dies from the results of two recent operations.—24. Odell Thompson, negro janitor at the court-house in Columbia, confesses that he robbed the vault of more than \$15,000.—27. South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, meeting at Spartanburg, recommend to the cotton mills a schedule of 55 hours per week (instead of the present 60), not exceeding ten hours in any one day, beginning March 17, 1919, and the re-employment of every returned soldier to his old position.—28. County meetings of farmers throughout State sign pledges to cut cotton acreage one-third.—All possibility of good roads legislation killed when House of Representatives adjourns debate until next session on the Senate's proposition.—Senate passes House bill to establish a bureau for registration and employment of teachers, taking same from control of the State Superintendent of Education and putting it under the charge of the State Board of Education.—Representative J. W. Hanahan, of Winnsboro, presents University of South Carolina with one of the best and largest telescopes in the United States, and Legislature appropriates funds for mounting it for the study of astronomy.

March—2. General appropriation bill for expenses of State government shows total of \$3,893,628.78, with a flexible State levy of nine and one-half mills.—Pvt. Austin Calder, of Latta, found mangled and dead at James Crossing, near Columbia, with no clue to his murder.—3. E. G. Smith, well-known citizen of Stokes Bridge section near Bishopville, shoots and kills his son-in-law, W. D. Watson, Jr., discharged soldier, who was running amuck from drinking.—5. Mrs. Ruth Dodd, in charge of the new bureau of child welfare under the State Department of Health, begins plans for "one hundred per cent birth registration" and for registration of midwives.—6. Governor Manning signs new State budget measure, passed by the General Assembly, thus instituting sweeping reforms and modern systems for the State's financial plans.—A four-minute cyclone in Chester County blows down many buildings, including negro Baptist church at Richburg, two negro churches and school-house at Mizpah and the Sunshine school-house.—7. Annual meeting of Roadmasters and Supervisors' Association of America held in Orangeburg.—8. Luther D. Fuller, agricultural field agent of Southern Railway, establishes headquarters in Columbia to assist in fight against boll weevil.—9. W. W. Nickels, superintendent of Greenwood schools, dies from self-inflicted wounds.—10. Nebraska Brown, 12 years old, shot and killed his playmate, Devane Carter, aged 13, near Timmonsville.—Mystery of brutal killing of Genevieve Williams, Columbia negroes, who was cut to pieces and placed in a trunk July 31, 1916, cleared up when Jesse Murphy, negro, confesses in Pittsburg.—11. South Carolina Dairy Association organized at meeting in Columbia, with J. A. Shamplin, of Camden, president, and T. W. Moseley, of Clemson College, secretary.—Florence citizens start movement for a

public library as a memorial to their dead soldiers, the women pledging \$8,000 for bronze tablets to record the names.—12. Announcement that the Lutheran Church Visitor, official organ of the United Synod, South, published in Columbia since 1901, will be merged with The Lutheran, published in Philadelphia, after May 1.—Announcement that President Wilson, just before leaving on his return trip to France, had requested the resignation of Charles M. Galloway, of Columbia, as member of the Civil Service Commission.—17. Gary Lollace, age 17, of Honea Path, accidentally killed by his friend, Grady Lust, who mistook him for a robber and shot him.—21. Ex-Governor Richard I. Manning (South Carolina's famous "War Governor") sails for France as a representative of the League to Enforce Peace.—26. Chester County begins establishment of a model county health unit, the initial one of the kind in the State.—28. Sumter has cotton fire with loss of over 4,400 bales, damages being estimated at more than \$500,000.

April—1 Death of Prof. Chas. J. Colcocks, headmaster of Porter Military Academy, Charleston.—Fire destroys over 1,000 bales of cotton, large quantities of groceries and fertilizers, platforms and warehouses, in Darlington, with losses of \$250,000.—Ida Atwood, 50-year-old negroess, burned to death at Columbia.—Emanuel McCarter, four-year-old son of John A. McCarter, of the Snayna section of York County, accidentally shot and killed by his mother.—3. Eight hundred cotton growers in convention in Columbia make permanent organization of the South Carolina Cotton Association and hear reports showing reduction of 32 per cent in cotton acreage.—4. W. B. Fletcher, of Marlboro County, donates to Pine Grove school district \$25,000 for a modern school building as a memorial to his son, Robert T. Fletcher, who died in France from being gassed.—7. Death of Mrs. Beasie Gibbs, 86 years old, widow of the late Col. Jas. G. Gibbs, in Columbia.—9. Death of Mrs. Sallie F. E. Taylor, widow of Col. Thos. Taylor, and one of the most distinguished women of the State, in Columbia in her 91st year.—J. O'Neal Sandel, of Calhoun County, loses suit against State of South Carolina for \$100,000 for the death of his two daughters from antityphoid vaccine furnished by the State laboratory.—10. Walter M. Whitehead, for twenty years head of the Charleston High School, dies of heart disease suddenly.—Orangeburg Packing Company, organized two years ago with capital stock of \$250,000, distributed among 750 persons, placed in hands of temporary receiver.—11. Death of Capt. Thomas Lyles, age 82, at Rockton, being of the eldest line of descent of the oldest family in Fairfield County.—15. South Carolina Medical Association, meeting at Florence, elect Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pressley, of Greenville, president, and Dr. E. A. Hines, of Seneca, secretary and treasurer.—16. Governor Cooper signs legislative act restricting firemen employed in municipal fire departments from working more than twelve hours during any day or more than eighty-four hours during the week, except in Charleston and in towns with less than 10,000 population.—17. South Atlantic Association of Baseball Clubs organized in Columbia, with W. H. Walsh, of Charleston, president.—20. Ham Brabham, 50 years old, shot and killed at Earhardt by his next-door neighbor, R. O. Williams, 30 years old, as result of quarrel started between children of the two families.—21. Mrs. Mary Owens Hill, 27 years old, wife of Irvin G. Hill, of Cross Hill, found in the barn with bullet wound in temple and pistol by her side, in the early morning. Coroner's jury returns verdict of death inflicted by unknown parties.—23. Association of County Supervisors of South Carolina organize at Columbia, with D. M. Miles, Spartanburg, president, to serve as a clearing house for road-building.—Columbia City Council accepts from Councilman Keenan fifty acres of land for a park to be known as the R. C. Keenan Park, and appropriates \$50,000 for improvements thereto.—24 Trustees of South Carolina University dismiss petition signed by majority of students to remove the president, Dr. W. S. Currell, and appoint committee to investigate the general unrest at the institution.—Jennie Lust, four-year-old daughter of J. R. Lust, and Marie Moore, five-year-old daughter of W. H. Monroe, of Honea Path, burned to death in cotton barn.—26. The Colonial building, apartment house and theatre, with a garage and bottling works

and warehouse in Greenville, destroyed by fire, with loss of \$45,000 to C. C. Good and \$75,000 to Plaxico Bros.—26. Maj. Henry E. Bunch, of Clark's Hill (one of the very first South Carolinians to go overseas), dies in hospital at Camp Merritt, N. J., as result of automobile accident.—28. South Carolina Railroad Commission issues order enjoining Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company from instituting proposed new schedules of rates, under Federal authority.—War Department grants authority for organization in State of two battalions of National Guard.

May—1. Increased telephone rates go into effect despite peremptory order against same having been issued by South Carolina Railroad Commission.—Federation of Women's Clubs at Rock Hill elect Mrs. Rufus Fant, of Anderson, president.—Columbia Hospital opens pathological laboratory, given as a memorial to late Dr. T. G. Craft, of Aiken, by his widow.

—2. Chief Louis Behrens and seventeen members of Charleston Fire Department injured, thirteen of them seriously, by explosion on a submarine chaser.—3. W. J. Staub, young Columbia printer, abducts and kills his brother-in-law, C. H. Markey, returned soldier, on crowded streets of Columbia.—6. Richland County Permanent Road Association launches campaign for \$2,000,000 bond issue for good roads.—8. Joseph Travis Johnson, United States Judge for Western District of South Carolina, dies at residence in Spartanburg, aged 61 years.—Vice-President Thos. R. Marshall addresses South Carolina Travelers' Protective Association in annual convention at Chester.—9. Southern Textile Association in annual convention in Greenville elect F. Gordon Cobb, of Greenville, president.—Lightning storm in Belton kills Mrs. Abner M. Knox and destroy property.—10. Clash between blue-jackets from the Navy Yard and negroes in Charleston causes death of Jas. Talbert and Isaac Docktor, negroes; 17 negroes and seven bluejackets wounded.—11. Maxey Odom, 50 years old; Ella Davis, 16, and Robert Blaton, 17, killed when their automobile was struck by passenger train at Ebenezer, Florence County.—15. Anderson County votes to issue \$1,450,000 of bonds for good roads in special election by vote of 847 to 249.—22. Capt. J. D. McConnell, age 86, distinguished Confederate veteran, dies at his home in McConnellville.—23. Luther Horton, 45 years, farmer, near Kershaw, shot to death by Moses Witherapoon, negro tenant on his farm, who escapes.—27. Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, professor of church history at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., elected president of Furman University, Greenville, to succeed Dr. E. M. Poteat.—28. E. M. Lancaster, motorcycle officer of Columbia Police Department, just out of the hospital for a fractured ankle and still on crutches, kills his wife and Newton Lorick, as he met them riding in an automobile.—29. J. W. Hogg, of Allendale, and S. M. Marley, of Cohen's Bluff, shoot each other to death at latter's home over a dog quarrel.—Burton Massey and his one-year-old baby killed when his automobile crashes into a Seaboard train at Catawba Junction.—31. W. F. Culbertson, principal of Cross Hill High School, Laurens County, resigns after forty years of uninterrupted teacher service.

June—3. At graduating exercises of the 24th session of Winthrop College at Rock Hill 200 girl graduates and 58 students pursuing special courses received diplomas.—State Senator W. C. Hough dies at his home in Lancaster, aged 52 years.—5. Death of the Rev. S. W. Ackerman, 83 years, prominent Baptist minister, at his home at Round, Colleton County.—7. Sixty students receive diplomas at graduation exercises of the University of South Carolina.—Mark Smith, negro, shot to death three miles from Abbeville while going home with wife and mother, being held up by men in an automobile. Smith had shot Deputy Sheriff Leslie Cann several months before, had run away and been captured in Washington and was acquitted at last term of court.—9. Dedication of Petrigr College, the new law building of the University of South Carolina at Columbia, in honor of the distinguished James L. Petrigr, of Charleston.—17. Three Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery Band, formerly the old Second South Carolina National Guard Band from Orangeburg, brings back from France a banner from the city of Nice, awarded for

their excellent music.—First session of court held in the newly-established county of Allendale.—19. Mason C. Brunson and Chas. S. Gardiner, of Florence, purchase the Florence Daily Times and the weekly Times-Messenger, under the firm name of Brunson & Gardiner.—A. E. Padgett, of Edgefield, elected president of the South Carolina Bankers' Association at annual meeting at Tybee Island, Ga.—21. South Carolina State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs organized at Greenville, with Miss Kate H. Armistead of Columbia president.—23. William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, ex-editor-in-chief of The State, and Minister to Cuba, nominated by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Peru.—24. Memorial Commission, created by the Legislature to raise funds and erect a memorial building to South Carolina's dead in the World War, starts financial campaign.—25. South Carolina Wholesale Grocers' Association organized in Columbia, with J. E. Timberlake, of Columbia, president, and J. M. Cozart, of Columbia, secretary.—26. Oil stove fire originating in Ray's livery stable in Greenville destroys this and the Ashmore and Briscoe stables, with twelve autos and four motor trucks, furniture store of W. J. Reeder and one other building, with loss of \$200,000.—Twelfth annual report of Insurance Commissioner McSwain shows that the fire losses of the State have markedly decreased since 1916.—28. One thousand Germans leave Charleston on the Martha Washington two hours after receipt of news that Germany had signed the peace treaty, bound for their country.—Richland County jurors give ex-Lieutenant Governor Andrew J. Bethea a verdict of \$8,000 in his suit against the Columbia Record on account of articles commenting on his right to wear the uniform of a major.

July—1. Commission issued to the Waltmore Thread Mills of York, with capital stock of \$500,000.—Announcement that Lieut. Benj. F. Simmons, of Rowesville, member of 371st Infantry, wounded at Verdun, has been cited by General Pershing for distinguished and exceptional gallantry.—2. Three-day session of the 43d annual convention of the South Carolina Press Association at Greenville ends, A. B. Jordan, of the Dillon Herald, being elected president, and Mason C. Brinson, of the Florence Times, secretary.—Joseph M. Warren, fifty years old, three miles from Batesburg, killed by Revenue Officer J. G. Fannin, following the finding of a distilling outfit in Warren's house and after Warren had seriously wounded the officer.—3.—Lieut. Paul F. Morrison, of the army signal corps, at Camp Jackson, hangs himself by his belt in jail in Charleston, where he had been taken by the Federal Government for violating the narcotics act.—4. Hendrix Rector, sheriff of Greenville County for seven years, shot and killed in Greenville by Revenue Agent Jake Gosnell, of Greenville.—Col. James Simons, distinguished Charleston citizen, lawyer, friend of education, Speaker of the House of Representatives for eight years, vice-president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, patron of the fine arts, and veteran of the Civil War, dies at his home at the age of 80.—6. Robert M. Cooper, 67 years old, prominent and progressive planter of Wilsack, dies in a Baltimore hospital.—State Warehouse Commissioner states that the 1918-1919 season closed with 276 licensed warehouses in the State, that thirty more will soon be added, and pushes campaign to induce farmers to build community warehouses.—Kelster Hare, popular young returned soldier of the 81st Division, shot and killed in Prosperity by G. W. Kinar, who mistook him for a burglar.—8. Spartanburg County visited by one of the most terrific electrical storms ever experienced there, many buildings being damaged and some destroyed.—South Carolina Association of Civil Engineers organized in Columbia, with J. E. Stririne, of Greenville, president, and John McCrady, Charleston, secretary.—10. Biggest whiskey haul ever made in Columbia when seventy-four gallons are seized in a Richland Street house, with present value of \$4,500.—14. Long fight for Federal judgeship for Western South Carolina district ends when nomination of H. H. Watkins, of Anderson, is sent to the Senate.—Sumter City Council concludes deal with the Sumter Lighting Company for municipal ownership of the plant, effective September 1, price \$235,000.—Robert Wicker, age 35, of Pomaria, shot and killed on public highway by Cap. Setzler, colored.—16. South Caro-

lina branch of the American Legion organized at Florence, with Julius H. Walker, of Columbia, commander.—Electric storm in Orangeburg County kills Nathan J. Thomas and four negroes.—17. A. Frank Lever, representative in Congress from Seventh District, nominated by President Wilson to be commissioner of the Federal Farm Loan Board, after eighteenth years as Congressman.—20. Torrential rains occur in central part of State, waters of the Santee, Wateree and Congaree Rivers falling but little short of high-water mark. Railway service demoralized, and dama and trestles broken, many bridges in Richland County washed away and crops destroyed.—J. W. R. Pope, 43 years old, well-known Columbia business man of the firm of Ballin & Pope, drowned in surf off Sullivan's Island while trying to rescue lady friends.—23. J. Willard Ragdale, 47 years old, serving his fourth terms as Representative in Congress from Sixth District, dies suddenly of acute heart disease while under treatment at his physician's office.—24. South Atlantic Export Corporation organized in Columbia to develop trade between Southern and South American ports.—25. The South Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association organized at Florence, with Bright Williamson, of Darlington, president, and G. B. Ingraham, secretary.—31. J. W. Murrah, 82 years old, Confederate veteran from Aiken County ("C" Co., 1st S. C. Cavalry), and Wesley S. Davis, 75 years old, of Pickens County ("K" Co., 1st S. C. Rifle Regt.), die at South Carolina Confederate Home.

August—1. Asbury Francis Lever, of Lexington, resigns as representative in Congress from Seventh District and takes oath as member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to fill five-and-one-half-year vacancy caused by resignation of Herbert Quick.—3. National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in session at Orangeburg elect J. M. Gandy, of Petersburg, Va., president, and R. S. Wilkinson, of Orangeburg, vice-president.—5. Richland County votes for a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for permanent highways by a vote of 1,644 to 1,033.—7. Buster Cooker, eight years old, of Woodruff, jailed for shooting and killing his five-year-old brother while asleep on Wednesday.—8. Maj. Patrick Drew, 60 years old, of Barnwell, prominent in National Guard circles, and one of the most prominent traveling salesmen in this section, dies at his home.—13. Death of Dr. Walter Cheyne, 55 years old, from apoplexy, at his home in Sumter.—17. C. P. Wray, of Ridgeway, one of the most prosperous and best known merchants of the State, and his wife killed when his car collides with Southern train at Smallwood, and Mrs. Joseph Parker and her nephews, Eugene and Arthur McCarroll, of Concord, N. C., seriously injured.—22.—Sam. J. Nicholls, of Spartanburg, Congressman from the Fourth District, announces that upon the expiration of his term he will retire.

September—1. Columbia wins pennant of the South Atlantic Baseball Association by defeating Charlotte, at Charlotte, 5 to 0, the order of finish being: Columbia, Charlotte, Greenville, Charleston, Augusta and Spartanburg.—Mrs. Belle Sims, wife of J. O. Sims, carpenter of Columbia, killed in front of her home when run over by an automobile driven by J. A. Eleazer.—2. Death of Mrs. Martha Harden, 102 years old (believed to be the oldest resident in Richland County), at her home near Columbia.—3. Clemson College trustees send Prof. C. C. Newman, head of Horticultural Department, to work for one year in developing the rice fields along the Atlantic seaboard and reviving this industry.—4. Furman Abercrombie shoots and kills his uncle, Alexander Abercrombie (magistrate of Young's Township, 54 years old) when the latter attempted to crawl in a window at night, being mistaken for a burglar.—5. Dr. Chas. A. Mobley opens the Orangeburg Hospital at Orangeburg.—8. Manchester Cotton Mill at Rock Hill sold for \$750,000 to the Jobbers Overall Company of Lynchburg, Va.—10. Nomination of William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, to be American Ambassador to Peru confirmed by the Senate.—12. Former Governor D. C. Heywood and R. I. Manning accept appointments as honorary vice-chairmen of Roosevelt memorial campaign in South Carolina.—13. Richard Quick, 20-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Quick, of Greenville, drowned in Laurel Park Lake, Hendersonville, N. C.

—15. Governor Cooper receives what is said to be the skulllet of Gen. Francis Marion, South Carolina's great Revolutionary War leader, on which he cooked his meal of bread and potatoes while dodging about in the awamps of the State.—16. T. U. Vaughn, former superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Home in Greenville (under death sentence since 1912 for criminally assaulting little girls of the orphanage), escape from the State Hospital for the Insane at Columbia, where he had been under observation for several years as to his sanity.—17. Green Medlin and wife, both about 65 years old, burned to death at home near Columbia, foul play being suspected.—19. B. A. Bennett, large farmer and business man at Weeks, near Walterboro, shot and killed by Henry Linder in dispute over cotton sheets.—20. E. S. Dreher, for 25 years superintendent of Columbia City Schools and overseas Red Cross worker, leaves for Shanghai, China, to become superintendent of the American Shanghai school, accompanied by his wife, who will teach there.—25. Robert Norton, 22 years old, of Columbia, crushed under his automobile in the thirty-mile race at Dillon and killed.—29. First reunion of the Thirtieth Division (North and South Carolina and burg Line on the Western Front, the advance being the first anniversary of the breaking of the Hindenburg Lin on the Western Front, the advance being led by this division.

The Musical Mosquito

For the destruction of mosquitoes and flies in the sick room the burning of stramonium, saltpeter, etc., is recommended by health authorities.

Mosquitoes found on the ceiling of bedrooms in the evening may be killed by the means of a tin cup or jelly glass lid nailed to the end of a stick and moistened inside with kerosene. This is placed under the insects and they fall into it or inhale the air and are killed.

Mosquitoes may be repelled by the application of oil of citronella to the body; naphthalene and camphor are also used to keep mosquitoes off the person.

The best antidote for the bite of mosquitoes and other insects is a diluted solution of ammonia applied to the wound as soon after the bite as possible.

For the destruction of mosquitoes and larvæ, kerosene may be sprinkled on stagnant water or pools. A very effectual method is to disinfect all pools of stagnant water with a disinfectant. Permanent pools of stagnant water should be drained and filled. Water barrels and other receptacles about the yard which collect and hold water should be emptied and disinfected.

About Time, Too

An officer inspecting sentries guarding the line in Flanders came across a raw-looking yeoman.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir."

"What would you do if you saw five battleships steaming across that field yonder?"

"Sign the pledge, sir."—Tit-Bits.

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Raleigh,

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North Carolina

FOCH'S THEORY OF WAR

Victory Lies With the Army That Refuse to Accept Defeat

"One Who Knows Him" gives a sketch of Marshal Foch in the London Sunday Pictorial, which explains why the retreating Germans were unable either to understand or withstand the attacks of the great French commander. It reveals a character rather different from that which the newspapers have impressed upon the public mind, but the picture is none the less interesting and soul-filling. His theory of war, translated into Yankee terms, seems to be that the army that "never knows when it is licked" will always be the winner. To quote:

"A battle won is a battle in which one will not admit oneself vanquished."

The author of this aphorism was a slimly built man of middle height, who had been quietly smoking cigars throughout a memorable February day just three years ago.

"And a battle is lost?" I ventured.

The gray-blue eyes twinkled into a smile.

"A battle lost," he said, "is a battle which one believes to be lost, for battles are not lost materially."

There was a pause, and the speaker's cigar-ash flickered to the ground.

"My friends," he continued, "it is therefore true that battles are won morally."

It was General Foch who addressed us—General Foch, who was in supreme command of the Allied armies, the elected champion of civilization against Hindenburg and his Hunnish hordes.

"That is Foch all over—Foch always," said an old intimate friend when the General had left us for a few minutes. "He was born a mathematician, but he has the temperament of a philosopher."

And this idle, smoking-room description adequately fits the man to whom the world in its hour of agony looked for victory. He has always regarded with philosophic doubt the wisdom of applying to war the exact science of mathematics.

At the battle of the Marne, which his brilliant strategy did so much to win, the forces of Gen. von Hausen smashed in both wings of Foch's army. By all the rules of military mathematics he should have withdrawn his center. Instead, with instant decision, he struck at the enemy's center, and Von Hausen's legions fell back in dismay.

When three years ago I had the honor of staying with General Foch

at his northern headquarters—a delightful old house built by some old Flemish architect for the arts of peace rather than the arts of war—he frequently elaborated this view.

War, he told me, was not an exact science. The developments of science had, indeed, but increased the mental and moral effort required of each participant. It is only in the passions aroused in each man by his conflict that the combatant gains strength of will to face the hell of modern war. In the end the more enduring passion prevails.

The man who talked like this in the old Flemish house in the winter of 1915 has studied the mere mathematics of war all his working life. About the same age as his chief mental antagonist, Ludendorff, he was as a youth a gunner.

At the outbreak of the war Foch, although already famous as a writer on military strategy, was simply a corps commander at Nancy. Then, as now, a great Germany army of maneuver under the eyes of the Kaiser was seeking a swift decision. Foch's remarkable strategy cheated the Germans then, and he woke up one morning to find himself in command of an army.

After came Ypres.

It was at 2 o'clock in the morning of November 1 that Foch met French when the tide of battle was running strongly against us. It was suggested, for the sake of prudence, that the British should retire. The development of this suggestion was scattered by Foch's interruption, uttered in those stirring, machine-gun-like sentences of his which I know so well. This is what he said:

"The Germans have sixteen corps. Very well. We have only ten, with yours. If you retire I shall remain. Remain! The British army never drew back in its history. As for myself, I give you my word as a soldier that I will die rather than retreat. Give me yours!"

The soldiers round him listened in silence. It was Lord French who stepped forward and grasped Foch firmly by the hand. In that hand-shake the doom of the Germans at Ypres was sealed.

A single incident will often illuminate a character more than pages of description. That memorable incident at Ypres explains General Foch.

"Gentlemen, you have a great General," said Lord Roberts to the staff of General Foch when the British

veteran visited the front after the battle of Ypres.

I believe that Britain, France, America, and Italy will vie with each other in echoing Lord Roberts' words when the full story of the greatest battle of all time comes to be written.

At the Start

Young man,
What is your plan
Of progress? Are you
Going to pull through?
Or will you lie down in the road
And let your load
Sink you out of sight
In the mud?
Have you white
Blood,
And pale,
That curdles at the hard word,
"Fail,"
And dares not face
The chance of the race?
Or have you red, clear red,
The good strong color
All the great have shed
In deed or thought,
For every triumph wrought
Out of what seemed full
Of the impossible?
Have you the nerve
To serve
Until you win
The strength to open it and enter
in?
Have you the heart to meet
Defeat
Day after day,
And yet hold to the way
That upward leads,
And must needs,
Be hard and rough
To make man tough
Of sinew and of soul,
Before he sees the goal—
So, when it is attained,
He shall have strength to hold
What he has gained,
And use it so
That it to greater good shall grow?
Young man,
Think on these things.
What each one brings
Is as you choose it;
You may take
The stake,
Or you may lose it.
Start in
To win
And keep straight in the way
Unflagging to the end;
Whatever it may be
Is victory.
—William J. Lampton, in Success.

Sure

The Spinster (very): And how old would you guess me to be, then?
The Bachelor (anxious to please): Why, er—I couldn't guess, but I'm sure you don't look half that age.—Cartoons Magazine.

Sayings of Celebrities

Douglas Fairbanks: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread!"
Medusa: "If looks could kill!"
Baron Munchausen: "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no lies!"
Marc Anthony: "A rag, a bone, and a hank of hair!"
Dr. Dernberg: "Evil communications corrupt good manners!"
Atlas: "Grin and bear it!"
Henry Ford: "It is the little things that count!"
Bluebeard: "Heads, you lose!"
Dante: "Hell is paved with good intentions!"
Attila: "Treat 'em rough!"
Lord Chesterfield: "Letters of credit!"
The Siamese Twins: "Oh, that this two solid flesh would melt!"
Catherine the Great: "Virtue is its own reward!"
Methuselah: "A man's just as old as he feels!"
Mary Pickford: "The very hairs of your head are numbered!"
Proteus: "One good turn deserves another!"
Charles I: "Don't lose your head."
The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe: "Lord bless my sole!"—Cartoons Magazine.

What Is a Cold?

Colds are contagious.
Colds are caused by germs.
The germs of colds are spread through the discharges from the mouth and throat of one person to another.
Draughts, wet feet, sudden changes of the temperature do not cause colds. These conditions however, weaken the body and favor the growth of germs and the development of the cold.
Colds which may occur without any apparent cause need prompt attention.
Colds are the beginning of influenza, grippe, and croup.
Colds are a forerunner of diphtheria.
Colds are a precursor of croup.
Colds often usher in measles.
Cold mark the beginning of whooping-cough.
Colds are at times a sign of rheumatism.
Colds are one of the signs of adenoids.
Colds often lead to consumption.

Knew Her Business

"John," announced Mrs. Stylover, "I'm going to town tomorrow to see the new hats."
"You forget," her husband reminded her, "that tomorrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed."
"Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church." — Memphis News-Scimitar.

Rheumatism Left Him "As If By Magic"

How It Happened

**Had Suffered Over 50
Years!**

**Now 83 Years, Yet a Big Sur-
prise To Friends**

**Regains Strength, Goes Out Fish-
ing, Back To Business, Laughs
At "URIC ACID"**

**How the "Inner Mysteries" Re-
veals Startling Facts Over-
looked By Doctors and
Scientists For Cen-
turies**



"I am eighty-three years old and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army over fifty years ago," writes J. B. Ashelman. "Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures,'

and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now, as if by magic, I am again in active business and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

Mr. Ashelman is only one of thousands who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatments supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians and scientists now know that Uric Acid never did, never can and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-born babe; and that without it we could not live!

These statements may seem strange to some folks who have all along been led to believe in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this particular trouble.

Note.—If any reader of Turner's Almanac wishes the book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and cure of rheumatism, facts that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a postcard or letter to H. P. Clearwater, No. 824-A Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Cut out this notice lest you forget! If not a sufferer yourself hand this good news to some afflicted friend.

GAME LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(The following information is taken from the official publication of W. H. Gibbes, Chief Game Warden of South Carolina.)

Season Limits For Sportsmen

Deer—Season opens September 1, closes December 31; bag limit, five per season.

Bear, mink, musk-rats, opossums, otter, rabbits, raccoons, skunk and squirrels—Season opens October 1, closes March 15; bag limit on squirrels, fifteen per day.

Fox—Season opens September 1, closes February 15.

Black Birds—Season opens October 1, closes March 15.

Quail—Season opens November 15, closes February 15; bag limit, fifteen per day.

Wild Turkey—Season opens November 15, closes April 1; bag limit, two per day, ten per season.

Doves—Season opens September 16, closes December 31; bag limit, twenty-five per day.

Wood or Summer Ducks—No open season.

Migratory Ducks, Coots, Snipes, and Gallinules—Season opens November 1, closes January 31; bag limit, twenty-five ducks per day of all kinds; twenty-five coots, snipe and gallinules per day altogether; eight wild geese.

Rails and Marsh Hens—Season opens September 1, closes November 30; bag limit, twenty-five per day of all kinds.

Woodcock—Season opens November 1, closes December 31; bag limit, six per day.

Domestic and Migratory, Insectivorous and Song Birds—No open season.

Reed Birds—May be shot to pro-

tect rice crops from August 16 to November 15, inclusive.

Night Hunting—Not allowed except for opossums, coons, and foxes.

Digest of Fish and Game Laws of South Carolina

Game Fish—Can be caught only with hook and line and must not be caught while in their beds in any way at any time.

Traps—Are entirely forbidden in all clear water streams, ponds and lakes, except in strictly private ponds not connected with other waters. They may be used in the muddy rivers and creeks, where there is no closed season for non-game fish.

Seines and Gill Nets—Not to extend more than half way across the body of water, may be used in the clear waters of the State to catch non-game fish only between September 1 and May 1.

Fishing in Muddy Streams and Waters—For non-game fish, with nets, traps and seines, provided they do not block the streams, is permitted all the year round. No traps, nets or seines may be used in any muddy river or creek within a hundred yards of a fresh water stream emptying into it.

A fine of \$500 is fixed for poisoning or dynamiting any of the fishing waters of the State, or for discharging or placing sawdust, acid or poison therein.

Hunting Licenses—Must be purchased by all hunters of any of the birds or animals of the State, except: (a) Landlords and their families upon their own or leased lands; (b) bona fide employees of such landlords holding written permits. County licenses are good only for county residents. All others must have State licenses.

Game Animals—Foxes may be



hunted only from September 1 to February 15.

Opossums, coons, wild cats, bear, musk rats, mink, rabbits, and squirrels must not be hunted at all between March 15 and October 1. Deer may be hunted only from September 1 to December 31. No night hunting is allowed except for raccoons, opossums and foxes and the penalty for hunting deer with torches or any other lights is \$100 fine.

Game Birds—The open seasons will be found on the backs of the hunting licenses which will be placed on sale in each county on July 1.

Fines and Penalties—When not otherwise specified the fine for violations of the game and fish laws is from \$10 to \$25 or imprisonment from 10 to 30 days.

ACT OF 1919

An Act to Provide for the Protection of Domestic Birds, Game and Fish, and Provide for a Hunting and Fishing License Therefor, and Provide for the Appointment of Game Wardens

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That all wild birds, wild game and fish (except fish in strictly [private] ponds and lakes entirely segregated from other waters) shall be, and are hereby declared to be, the property of the State.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this Act the following classifications shall be recognized:

(a) Domestic Game Birds—Black birds, pheasants, doves, partridges (quail), and wild turkeys.

(b) Destructive Birds—Eagles, buzzards, crows, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, English sparrow, great horned owl, jay birds, loggerheads, and sharp skinned hawk.

(c) Game Animals—Bear, deer, fox, mink [musk rats], opossum, otter, rabbits, raccoons, skunk, and squirrels.

(d) Game Fish—Jackfish, or pickerel, pike, black bass or pond trout, striped bass or rock fish, Warmouth, red belly, bream, copper face or ball faced bream, yellow belly perch, sunperch, red-fin trout, speckled trout, flyer, crapple, rock bass, goggle eye, and white perch.

(e) The open season for quail or partridges shall be from November 15 to February 15 of each hunting season and the bag limit shall be fifteen per day to the hunter, and trapping or snaring of quail is absolutely prohibited except as provided for scientific or propagating purposes.

The open season for wild turkey shall be from November 15 to April 1 of each hunting season, with a bag limit of two per day and a total of twenty per season, but no wild turkey must at any time be shot from any

natural or artificial blind or hiding place when lured by bait.

The provision against snaring quail of partridges shall apply to wild turkeys.

The open season for doves shall be from September 15 to December 31 of each year.

The open season for black birds shall be from October 1 to March 15 of each season.

There shall be a closed season for pheasants for five years after the passage of this Act.

(f) Destructive Animals—Foxes and wild cats may be killed by owners and officers of the law upon their holdings and without license at any time.

(g) All domestic birds not named above are non-game birds, and shall not be destroyed in any way at any time.

(h) The open season for hunting game animals shall be from October 1 to March 15 of each year, except that deer may be hunted from September 1 to December 31 only.

The bag limit for squirrels shall be fifteen per day.

Provided: That the open season for hunting foxes be from September 1 to February 15 of each year.

(i) The catching of game fish shall be with hook and line only in all the clear water streams and waters of the State.

(j) Gill-nets (not to extend more than half way across a stream, lake or pond), trap, seines, trot lines or other devices which does not block the passage of fish in streams, may be used in the muddy streams of the State. Provided: They be not used within one hundred (100) yards of the mouth of clear water streams emptying into same. Provided further, That a seine or net may be used in fishing between the first day of September and the first day of May. No traps, nets or other devices shall be used at the mouths of or inside of any rice field ditches.

(k) The tickling, pegging or catching of game fish by any means except rod and line, or hand line or single set line, outside of beds is strictly forbidden.

Sec. 3. Any violation of the provisions of this Act shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall suffer penalty of

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fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars nor more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars or imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Sec. 4. It is unlawful to poison the streams or waters of the State in any manner whatsoever for the purpose of taking fish. The muddying of streams or ponds or the introduction of any substance which results in making the fish sick, so that they may be caught, is hereby declared to be poisoning in the sense of this Act. No sawdust or acid or other injurious substance shall be discharged into any of the streams of the State where fish breed or abound. It shall be unlawful to throw, place or put any dynamite or any other explosive in any lake, stream or water in the State for the purpose of taking fish. For the violation of this section the person or persons so violating shall be fined five hundred (\$500) dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any transportation company to receive for shipment any of the game birds or animals of the State, except in season and unless the package containing them shall be so labeled as to show the consignor or consignee, and the number and kinds of birds and animals.

Sec. 6. There shall be no night hunting in this State except for raccoons and opossums and foxes, and the penalty for hunting deer with torches or artificial lights of any kind shall be no more than thirty days' imprisonment or one hundred (\$100) dollars fine.

Sec. 7. When not otherwise specified, the penalty for violation of any part of the game, bird or fish laws of this State shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall suffer penalty of fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars or more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, or imprisonment of not less than ten or more than thirty days.

Sec. 8. It shall be the positive duty of all Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Rural Policemen and Special Officers to actively co-operate with the Game Department, and Game Wardens in the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the State.

Sec. 9. The destruction of birds' nests shall be punishable in the same way as the destruction of the birds.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for any one to hunt within this State without first procuring a license to do so from the Deputy Game Warden in the county in which he may propose to hunt or an adjoining county of the State. A resident of any county shall pay for a County License, a license fee of one and ten-hundredths (\$1.10) dollars. A non-resident shall pay license fee to hunt in any county of three and ten-one-hundredths (\$3.10) dollars, except land-owners and members of their families hunting or fishing on their own lands or

in waters on their lands, leased by them. Every non-resident of the State shall pay a Hunters' License fee of fifteen and twenty-five-hundredths (\$15.25) dollars during any one season. Provided: Any employee residing in this State may fish or hunt on the lands of his employer, owning or leasing the land, by the written permission of the person so owning or leasing, or his superintendent, with the same privileges as said owner or person leasing may enjoy.

Sec. 11. All non-residents of this State before fishing for game or other fish in any manner in the inland streams or waters of this State shall first procure a non-resident, fishing license, the fee for which shall be three and twenty-five-hundredths (\$3.25) dollars.

Sec. 12. Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not prevent residents of the State from hunting without license on their own lands in any county of the State.

Sec. 13. That the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Regulations, being the Supreme Law of the land under Article VI of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby declared to be the law of this State, and the penalty for their violation shall be punishment of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 fine or thirty days' imprisonment.

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Eastern District

Judge—Henry A. M. Smith, Charleston.

U. S. Attorney—Francis H. Weston, Columbia.

Assistant U. S. Attorney—J. Waties Waring, Charleston.

Clerk of Court—Richard W. Hutson, Charleston.

U. S. Marshal—Jas. L. Sims, Orangeburg.

Clerk—C. Louise Hendricks, Charleston.

Headquarters, Charleston. Sessions held at the following times and places:

Charleston—First Tuesdays in June and December.

Columbia—Third Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in November.

Florence—First Tuesday in March.

Aiken—First Tuesdays in April and October.

Western District

Judge—H. H. Watkins, Anderson. U. S. Attorney—J. William Thurmond, Edgefield.

Assistant U. S. Attorney—C. G. Wyche, Spartanburg.

Clerk of Court—J. Broadus Knight—Greenville.

Deputy Clerk—Mrs. H. C. Williams, Greenville.

U. S. Marshal—Chas. J. Lyon, Greenville.

Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal—J. C. Payne, Greenville.

Headquarters, Greenville. Sessions held:

Greenville—First Tuesdays in April and October.

Rock Hill—Second Tuesdays in March and September.

Greenwood—First Tuesdays in February and November.

Anderson—Fourth Tuesdays in November and May.

To Him Who Hath!

It was a gala day at the Chicago Art Institute, and a party of club-women were touring the galleries. In one room, where some dramatic marine paintings were on show, the women observed a man of striking appearance, which bespoke an eventful history. His hair was prematurely gray, there was a queer triangular scar over one eye, and he wore many medals on his breast.

He stood before a vivid canvas in which pirates were boarding a vessel in the Caribbean, and he seemed to be measuring the work critically; he was an artist, the onlookers were sure. But what impressed them most was the pathetic sadness on his face—and the medals.

They forgot the pictures. This scarred survivor of something or other was vastly more important than

art. And the spokesman of the group, who had been explaining the fine points of artistic expression, never let anybody get away who might furnish a new topic of conversation. Approaching the sad-faced man at the head of her troop, she said:

"I'll wager you could tell us a lot of interesting stories."

"Maybe I could, ma'am," he answered.

"Well, will you be good enough to tell us how you got one of those medals?"

"Sure thing. I'll be glad to tell you how I got 'em all. You see that one—that big one—the one with the eagle's wings on it?"

"Yes."

"Well, that was sent to me by mistake, and I got the others because I had IT."—Cartoons Magazine.

Course in Americanization

The first American university to establish a separate department of Americanization is the University of Wisconsin. The purpose of the new project is the development of a concrete and practical policy for the teaching of citizenship. The schools of the State of Wisconsin will then be used in carrying this policy into effect.

A special training course has already been established for the instruction of students who are to deal with foreign-born peoples in America. Three of the specific plans already outlined are: (1) Naturalization of aliens in the State; (2) a training course for teachers of immigrants; and (3) instruction in all the parochial and private schools, some of which have hitherto used foreign languages to a large extent.

All available agencies will be used to make the scope of the work State-wide. The help of the public schools, vocational schools, and the Y. M. C. A., as well as the university extension service, will be called in to reach every community, urban and rural.

Conquers His Shyness

A certain surgeon, who was very young and rather shy, was invited to dinner by a lady, who was at least fifty but frivolous enough for twenty. She imagined herself very clever when making rude remarks. At dinner she asked the young surgeon to carve a fowl, and, not having done so before, he failed lamentably. Instead of trying to cover his confusion, the hostess called attention to it pointedly by looking down the table and saying loudly:

"Well, you may be a very clever surgeon, but if I wanted a leg off I should not come to you to do it."

"No, madam," he replied politely, "but then, you see, you are not a chicken."—Stray Stories.

Sounded Domestic

Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, said at a Washington dinner party:

"The pluck of our boys is tremendous. If you ever hear anything suggestive of funk on the doughboy's part, you can rest assured that investigation will clear it up.

"I'd like to volunteer for the infantry, but mother won't let me."

"What! said a listener, 'a big six-footer like you, and your mother won't let you!'

"No," said the young man calmly; 'so I've volunteered for mine sweeping.'

"Mine sweeping? Good gracious; that is more dangerous than infantry fighting by a darn sight."

"I know it is," said the young fellow, 'but mother don't.'—Dallas Morning News.

Many Uses For Airships.

Dirigibles may be used to advantage by every department of the government, according to a high War Department official, who urges the establishment of army airship bases throughout this country and the colonial possessions of the United States. Some of the uses to which the ships could be put, says this authority, as quoted by Popular Mechanics Magazine, are chasing criminals, guarding borders, making crop

surveys, cruising timber areas, warning on destructive insects, especially the locust, and delivering mail in regions where any other sort of transportation is difficult.

Religions of the World

According to the latest available figures, the religions of the world are divided as follows: Christians, 564,510,000; Confucianists and Taoists, 300,830,000; Mohammedans, 21,825,000; Hindus, 210,540,000; Animists, 158,270,000; Buddhists, 138,031,000; Chintoists, 25,000,000; Jews, 12,205,000; unclassified, 15,280,000.

Greek Meets Greek

"What's coming off out in front there?" asked the proprietor of the Tote Fair store in Tumlinville, Ark.

"A couple of fellers from Straddle Ridge swapped mules," replied the clerk, "and now each is accusing the other of skinning him."

"Well, then, why don't they trade back."

"I reckon they are both afraid of getting skinned again."—Kansas City Star.

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JANUARY

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